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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

VOLUME 6

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1960

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1960

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Estimates of Appropriations - Fiscal Year 1960

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STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

Department or agency: Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management☒ General accounts
☐ Special accounts
☐ Trust accounts

RECEIPT SYMBOL	RECEIPT TITLE	ACTUAL, 1958 (1)	ESTIMATE, 1959 (2)	(3)	ESTIMATE, 1960 (4)	(5)
0199	Miscellaneous taxes, not otherwise classified	\$ 1	\$		\$	
0721	Commissions on telephone pay stations in Federal buildings outside of of Washington, D. C.	27	.....		.....	
0792	Fees from leased grazing lands, Pierce Act	709	.....		.....	
0793	Grazing fees for range improvements, Taylor Grazing Act, as amended	566,241	776,000		784,000	
0798	Rights-of-way on and occupancy of public lands and reservations	102,537	110,000		110,000	
0799	Fees for permits and licenses, not otherwise classified	12,137	.....		.....	
0964	Proceeds of bonds and securities forfeited	20	.....		.....	
0992	Trespass and depredations, public lands and reservations	11,198	12,000		12,000	
0999	Fines, penalties and forfeitures, not otherwise classified	1,276	.....		.....	
1399	Interest collections, not otherwise classified	24	.....		.....	
1711	Rent on Outer Continental Shelf Lands	2,630,090	105,000,000		105,000,000	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

Department or agency: Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
☒ General accounts
☐ Special accounts
☐ Trust accounts

RECEIPT SYMBOL	RECEIPT TITLE	ACTUAL, 19 58 (1)	ESTIMATE, 19 59 (2)	(3)	ESTIMATE, 19 60 (4)	(5)
1719	Rent of land, not otherwise classified.	\$ 1,536,845	\$ 2,100,000		\$ 2,116,000	
2110	Moneys due Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River, Act of March 4, 1923, as amended ...	15,137	15,000		15,000	
2111	Royalties on coal leases in Alaska ...	2,112	.....		.....	
2113	Receipts, mineral leasing	10,686,064	11,300,000		~~12,500,000~~ 12,650,000	
2114	Royalties, Outer Continental Shelf Lands	830,761	5,000,000		5,000,000	
2330	Reimbursement of expenditures, Coos Bay wagon road grant lands, Douglas County, Oregon	11,841	.....		.....	
2331	Reimbursements, advances to Oregon and California land-grant fund	4,495,000	5,500,000		6,000,000	
2338	Sale of natural land products, Oregon and California grant lands (25%)...	4,966,888	5,500,000		6,000,000	
2339	Sale of natural land products, not otherwise classified	141,498	125,000		187,500	
2531	Quarters	12	.....		.....	
2559	Fees and other charges for adminis- trative, professional, and scien- tific services not otherwise classified	172	.....		.....	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

 Department or agency: Department of the Interior
 Bureau of Land Management

☒ General accounts
☐ Special accounts
☐ Trust accounts

RECEIPT SYMBOL	RECEIPT TITLE	ACTUAL, 19 58 (1)	ESTIMATE, 19 59 (2)	(3)	ESTIMATE, 19 60 (4)	(5)
2599	Fees and other charges for miscellaneous services, not otherwise classified	\$ 1,182,486	\$ 1,100,000		\$ 1,100,000	
3110	Sale of public land and materials, 5% fund to States	182,537	220,000		~~228,000~~ 248,000	
3119	Sale of public land and buildings, not otherwise classified	827,304	938,000		~~972,000~~ 1,057,000	
3190	Sale of town lots and standing timber, Alaska	16,444	20,000		20,000	
3195	Sale of scrap and salvaged surplus materials	2,541	.....		.....	
3196	Sale of equipment	2,486	.....		.....	
3199	Proceeds from sales of Government property, not otherwise classified	2,138	.....		.....	
3511	Recoveries for Government property lost or damaged, not otherwise classified	859	.....		.....	
3562	Refund of transportation charges ...	4	.....		.....	
3571	Recoveries, jury service	576	.....		.....	
3572	Recoveries, court costs	345	.....		.....	
3573	Recoveries, settlement of claims ...	286	.....		.....	
3593	Refund on empty containers	246	.....		.....	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

Department or agency:

Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
☒ General accounts
☐ Special accounts
☐ Trust accounts

RECEIPT SYMBOL	RECEIPT TITLE	ACTUAL, 19 58 (1)	ESTIMATE, 1959 (2)	(3)	ESTIMATE, 1960 (4)	(5)
3595	Refund of terminal leave compensation	\$ 443	.....		.....	
3599	Recoveries and refunds, not otherwise classified	21,010	.....		.....	
	Total General fund receipts ...	28,250,295	137,716,000		140,299,500 ~~140,044,500~~	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

Department or agency:

Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
☐ General accounts
☒ Special accounts
☐ Trust accounts

RECEIPT SYMBOL	RECEIPT TITLE	ACTUAL, 19 58 (1)	ESTIMATE, 19 59 (2)	(3)	ESTIMATE, 19 60 (4)	(5)
5000	Receipts, reclamation fund, special fund:					
	0798 Rights-of-way on and occupancy of public lands and reservations	\$ 410	\$		\$ 48,075,000 ~~47,600,000~~ 2,110,000 ~~1,940,000~~	
	2113 Receipts, mineral leasing	43,160,992	44,900,000		2,796,000 ~~2,571,000~~	
	2332 Sale of public timber	1,644,851	1,872,000			
	3110 Sale of public lands and materials	2,154,321	2,481,000			
	3119 Sale of public lands and buildings not otherwise classified	462	.....		.....	
	1719 Rent of land, not otherwise classified	11,735	.....		.....	
5003	Receipts from mineral leasing, public lands:				43,275,000 ~~42,900,000~~	
	2113 Receipts, mineral leasing	34,282,277	38,800,000			
5004	Receipts from mineral leasing, Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of Indians, Wyoming:					
	2113 Receipts, mineral leasing	31,874	30,000		30,000	
5016	Receipts from grazing etc., lands outside grazing districts, Bureau of Land Management:					
	1719 Rent of lands, not otherwise classified	163,427	185,000		200,000	

Transmitted June 1953 by Bureau of
the Budget Circular A-11 Revised.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

Department or agency: Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

- ☐ General accounts
- ☐ Special accounts
- ☐ Trust accounts

RECEIPT SYMBOL	RECEIPT TITLE	ACTUAL, 19 58 (1)	ESTIMATE, 19 59 (2)	(3)	ESTIMATE, 19 60 (4)	(5)
5032	Receipts from grazing, etc., public lands within grazing districts, Bureau of Land Management:					
	1719 Rent of land, not otherwise classified	\$ 672,404	\$ 256,600		\$ 257,600	
5033	Receipts from grazing, etc., Indian ceded lands, Bureau of Land Management					
	1719 Rent of land, not otherwise classified	1,244	2,400		2,400	
5034	Receipts from sale of timber, etc., on Reclamation lands:					
	2332 Sale of public timber	631	10,000		10,000	
5035	Deposits, income and proceeds, Alaska school lands:					
	2111 Royalties on coal lands in Alaska	13,541	15,000		~~15,000~~	
5039	Receipts from coal leases, Alaska					
	2113 Receipts, mineral leasing	108,727	110,000		110,000	
5044	Receipts from grazing, etc., public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous, Bureau of Land Manage- ment:					
	1719 Rent of land, not otherwise classified	2,044	.....		.....	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

Department or agency: Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
☐ General accounts
☒ Special accounts
☐ Trust accounts

RECEIPT SYMBOL	RECEIPT TITLE	ACTUAL, 19 58 (1)	ESTIMATE, 19 59 (2)	(3)	ESTIMATE, 19 60 (4)	(5)
5662	Sale of water, sec. 40(d), Mineral Leasing Act of 1920:					
	2359 Sale of power and utilities, not otherwise classified	\$ 496	\$		\$	
5331	Sale of public lands and materials:					
	3110 Sale of public lands and materials, 5% fund to states	- 240,419	260,000		260,000	
5682	Oregon and California land grant fund:					
	2333 Sale of natural land products, Oregon and California Grant lands.	2,929,298	.....		.....	
5384	Deposits, Oregon and California grant lands:					
	2333 Sale of natural land products, Oregon and California grant lands	10,105,664	11,000,000		12,000,000	
5396	Receipts from submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act:					
	1710 Proceeds from submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act (75%)..	.....	50,000		50,000	
5397	Coos Bay Wagon road, grant fund:					
	2339 Sale of natural land products, not otherwise classified	- 215,353	.....		.....	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

Department or agency:

Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

- ☐ General accounts
☒ Special accounts
☐ Trust accounts

RECEIPT SYMBOL	RECEIPT TITLE	ACTUAL, 19 58 (1)	ESTIMATE, 19 59 (2)	(3)	ESTIMATE, 19 60 (4)	(5)
5898	Deposits, Coos Bay Wagon road grant land, 75% fund:					
	2339 Sale of natural land products, not otherwise classified.....	\$ 424,494	\$ 375,000		\$ 562,500	
	Total special accounts	95,253,120	100,347,000		~~108,508,500~~ 109,738,500	
	Less: Receipts collected for other agencies.....	46,973,267	49,253,000		~~52,111,000~~ 52,943,000	
	Net: Special receipts	48,279,853	51,094,000		~~56,397,500~~ 56,795,500	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

Department or agency:

Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
☐ General accounts
☐ Special accounts
☒ Trust accounts

RECEIPT SYMBOL	RECEIPT TITLE	ACTUAL, 19 58 (1)	ESTIMATE, 19 59 (2)	(3)	ESTIMATE, 19 60 (4)	(5)
8057	Contributions, Bureau of Land Management:					
	1719 Rent of land	\$ 532,831	\$ 500,000		\$ 500,000	
8565	Receipts, trustee, Alaska townsites:					
	3119 Sale of public land and buildings, not otherwise classified	22,855	25,000		25,000	
8566	Deposits, public survey work					
	2559 Fees and other charges for miscellaneous services not otherwise classified	24,747	25,000		25,000	
8881	Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown	837				
	Total trust receipts	581,270	550,000		550,000	

(In thousands)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUDGET AUTHORIZATIONS AND EXPENDITURES
By Organization Unit and Account Title
(In thousands)

Organizational Unit and Account Title	Func- tional code	NEW AUTHORIZATIONS (appropriations unless otherwise specified)				BUDGET EXPENDITURES (from new and prior authorizations)						
		1958 enacted	1959 estimate		1960 estimate	1958 enacted	1959 estimate			1960 estimate		
			enacted	Proposed for later trans- mission			enacted	Proposed for later trans- mission	Total	Recom- mended	Proposed for later trans- mission	Total
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT												
Permanent authorizations-cont'd												
Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous		\$ 3	\$ 3	...	\$ 5	\$ 3	\$ 3	...	\$ 3	\$ 5	...	\$ 5
Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act.....		32,169	38,300 ~~38,800~~	...	43,275 ~~42,900~~	32,169	38,300 ~~38,800~~	...	38,300 ~~38,800~~	43,275 ~~42,900~~	...	43,275 ~~42,900~~
Payments to Territory of Alaska, income and proceeds Alaska school lands		13	15	...	15	22	15	...	15	15	...	15
Payments to Alaska, coal leases ..		43	110	...	110	43	110	...	110	110	...	110
Proposed for later transmission, other than pay increase supplementals (under existing legislation):				2,500				2,250	2,250			
Management of lands and resources..		...	...	~~1,500~~	...	...	...	~~1,250~~	~~1,250~~		250	250
Total new obligational authority and budget expenditures		72,299	78,512 ~~79,012~~	3,737 ~~2,737~~	86,498 ~~88,073~~	70,240	78,867 ~~80,281~~	3,300 ~~2,300~~	82,167 ~~82,581~~	86,828 ~~87,998~~	437	87,265 ~~88,435~~
RECAPITULATION												
Enacted or recommended in this document:												
Current authorizations:					30,353							
Appropriations		29,370		28,447	32,280	27,308		78,867		86,828		
Permanent authorizations:				50,065	56,145							
Appropriations		42,929		50,565	55,785	42,932		80,281		87,998		
Proposed for later transmissions												
Pay increase supplemental appropri- ations		...		1,237	...	...		1,050			187	
Other: Appropriations		...		~~1,500~~	...	...		~~1,250~~			250	
				1,250				2,250				
Total, new obligational authority and budget expenditures		72,299		81,749 ~~82,249~~	88,073 ~~86,498~~	70,240		82,581 ~~82,167~~		87,265 ~~88,435~~		

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ANALYSIS OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES
By Organization Unit and Account Title
(In thousands).

Organization Unit and Account Title	Fiscal year 1960										
	Balance, start of 1958		Balance, start of 1959		Balance, start of 1960		New ob- ligational authority	Est. Expend. from		Balance, start of 1961	
	Unobli- gated	Total	Unobli- gated	Total	Unobli- gated	Total		New ob- ligational authority	Balances of prior author- izations	Unobli- gated	Total
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT											
<u>Current authorizations:</u>											
Management of lands and resources	...	\$ 2,457	...	\$3,144	...	\$3,726	\$ ~~24,377~~ ~~26,062~~	~~20,720~~ ~~22,150~~	\$ 3,500	...	\$ ~~3,883~~ ~~4,138~~
Construction, Bureau of Land Management	2,309	4,448	1,783	5,683	...	~~4,867~~ ~~3,953~~	~~5,200~~ ~~5,450~~	~~1,947~~ ~~2,047~~	3,953	...	~~4,167~~ ~~3,403~~
Range improvements, Bureau of Land Management	203	230	~~178~~ ~~204~~	~~297~~ ~~323~~	115	310	776	570	180	115	336
<u>Permanent authorizations:</u>											
Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Leasing of grazing lands, Bureau of Land Management	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Payment to Oklahoma (royalties)	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...
Payments to States (proceeds of sales)	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	228	...	...	...
Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon from receipts, Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	...
12											

ANALYSIS OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES
By Organization Unit and Account Title
(In thousands)

[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ANALYSIS OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES
By Organization Unit and Account Title
(In thousands)

Organization Unit and Account Title	Balance, start of 1958		Balance, start of 1959		Balance, start of 1960		Fiscal year 1960				Balance, start of 1961	
	Unobli- gated	Total	Unobli- gated	Total	Unobli- gated	Total	New ob- ligational authority	Est. Expend. from		Unobli- gated	Total	
								New ob- ligational authority	Balances of prior author- izations			
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT												
Permanent authorizations (continued)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Payments to Alaska, coal leases	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	110	...	...	...	...
Proposed for later transmission:												
Other than pay increase supplementals (under exist- ing legislation):												
Management of lands and resources	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	250	...	...	...
Total, Bureau of Land Management	2,512	7,287	~~1,987~~	~~9,300~~	115	~~8,365~~	~~86,498~~ ~~88,073~~	~~79,270~~ ~~80,426~~	~~7,995~~ ~~8,009~~	115	~~8,003~~	~~8,512~~
RECAPITULATION												
Enacted or recommended in this document:												
Appropriations shown above:	2,512	7,287	~~1,987~~	~~9,300~~	115	~~8,365~~	} ~~86,498~~ ~~88,073~~	~~79,270~~	~~7,558~~	115	~~8,003~~	~~8,512~~
Balances of anticipated pay increase supplementals not identified above	...	...	...	...	...	- 187		...	...	...	...	...
Subtotal	2,512	7,287	~~1,987~~	~~9,300~~	115	~~8,178~~	~~86,498~~ ~~88,073~~	~~79,270~~ ~~80,426~~	~~7,558~~ ~~8,009~~	115	~~8,003~~	~~8,512~~
												14

ANALYSIS OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES
By Organization Unit and Account Title
(In thousands)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORIZATIONS, EXPENDITURES AND BALANCES (In thousands)

	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
Balances brought forward at start of year from authorizations:			
Enacted or recommended in this document:			
Appropriations	\$ 7,287	\$ ~~9,300~~ ^{9,274}	\$ ~~7,928~~ ^{8,842}
Proposed for later transmission:			
Pay increase Supplemental appropriations .	...	...	187
Other: Appropriations	...	...	250
Total balances brought forward	7,287	~~9,300~~ ^{9,274}	~~8,365~~ ^{9,279}
New obligational authority:			
Enacted or recommended in this document:			
Current authorizations:			
Appropriations	29,370	28,447	~~32,288~~ ^{30,353}
Total new obligational authority under current authorizations	29,370	28,447	~~32,288~~ ^{30,353}
Permanent authorizations:			
Appropriations	42,929	~~50,565~~ ^{50,065}	~~55,785~~ ^{56,145}
Total new obligational authority enacted or recommended.....	72,299	~~79,012~~ ^{78,512}	~~88,073~~ ^{86,498}
Proposed for later transmission:			
Pay increase supplemental appropriations	...	1,237	...
Other: Appropriations	...	~~1,500~~ ^{1,500}	...
Total new obligational authority proposed for later transmission	...	~~2,737~~ ^{3,737}	...
Total new obligational authority	~~72,299~~ ^{72,299}	~~81,749~~ ^{82,249}	~~86,498~~ ^{86,498}
Other amounts available:			
Appropriations available in prior year	...	~~103~~ ⁷⁷	...
Appropriations available from subsequent year	~~77~~ ¹⁰³	...	...
Total other amounts available	~~103~~ ⁷⁷	~~103~~ ⁷⁷	...
Total budget authorizations available .	~~79,689~~ ^{79,663}	~~90,946~~ ^{91,446}	~~96,438~~ ^{95,777}

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORIZATIONS, EXPENDITURES AND BALANCES
(In thousands)

	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
<u>Expenditures:</u>			
From obligational authority enacted or recommended:			
Out of new obligational authority	\$70,240	~~78,867~~ ~~\$80,281~~	~~79,270~~ ~~\$(80,426)~~
Out of balances of prior obligational authority			~~7558~~ ~~(7,572)~~
Total expenditures from obligational authority enacted or recommended	70,240	~~78,867~~ ~~80,281~~	~~86,828~~ ~~87,998~~
From obligational authority proposed for later transmission:			
Pay increase supplemental appropriations.	...	1,050	187
Other:		~~2,250~~	
Out of new obligational authority	...	~~1,250~~	...
Out of balances of prior obligational authority	...	...	250
Total expenditures from obligational authority proposed for later transmission	...	~~3,300~~ ~~2,300~~	437
Total budget expenditures	70,240	~~82,167~~ ~~82,581~~	~~87,265~~ ~~88,435~~
Amounts no longer available:			
Unobligated balances expiring and lapsing ..	81	...	...
Adjustment of balances downward in expired amounts, net	68	...	...
Total amounts no longer available	149	...	...
Balances carried forward at close of year:			
Enacted or recommended in this document:			
Appropriations	~~9,274~~ ~~9,300~~	~~8842~~ ~~7,928~~	~~8512~~ ~~8,003~~
Proposed for later transmission:			
Pay increase supplemental appropriations.	...	187	...
Other: Appropriations	...	250	...
Total balances carried forward at close of year	~~9274~~ ~~9,300~~	~~9279~~ ~~8,365~~	~~8512~~ ~~8,003~~
<u>Obligations incurred, net</u>	72,846	~~82,018~~ ~~81,518~~	~~88,073~~ ~~86,498~~

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

TRUST RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
(By Organization Unit and Account Title)

Organization Unit and Account Title	Func- tional code	RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURES		
		1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT							
Contributed funds		\$ ~~532,831~~ ⁵³³	\$ ~~500,000~~ ⁵⁰⁰	\$ ~~500,000~~ ⁵⁰⁰	\$ ~~292,447~~ ²⁹²	\$ ~~300,000~~ ³⁰⁰	\$ ~~300,000~~ ³⁰⁰
Expenses, public survey work..		~~24,747~~ ²⁴	~~25,000~~ ²⁵	~~25,000~~ ²⁵	~~22,642~~ ²³	~~25,000~~ ²⁵	~~25,000~~ ²⁵
Trustee funds, Alaska townsites		~~22,855~~ ²³	~~25,000~~ ²⁵	~~25,000~~ ²⁵	~~28,224~~ ²⁸	~~25,000~~ ²⁵	~~25,000~~ ²⁵
Subtotal, trust funds		~~580,433~~ ⁵⁸⁰	~~550,000~~ ⁵⁵⁰	~~550,000~~ ⁵⁵⁰	~~343,313~~ ³⁴³	~~350,000~~ ³⁵⁰	~~350,000~~ ³⁵⁰
Deposit funds, net		...	...	...	~~14,048,384~~ ^{-14,111}	~~15,000,000~~ ^{-15,000}	~~15,000,000~~ ^{-15,000}
Total, trust and deposit funds, Bureau of Land Management		~~580,433~~ ⁵⁸⁰	~~550,000~~ ⁵⁵⁰	~~550,000~~ ⁵⁵⁰	~~13,705,071~~ ^{-13,768}	~~14,650,000~~ ^{-14,650}	~~14,650,000~~ ^{-14,650}

Statement of proposed obligations for purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles
for the fiscal year 1960

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Appropriation	Motor vehicles to be purchased		Old vehicles to be exchanged		Net cost of vehicles to be purchased	Old vehicles still to be used	Cost of hire of motor vehicles	Users and Public purpose
	Num- ber	Gross cost	Num- ber	Allowance (estimated)				
Management of Lands and Resources	21	\$ 31,500	21	\$ 4,200	\$ 27,300	90	-	For use by supervisory officials; area and district personnel in the adminis- tration of public grazing lands, forest management, fire suppression and fire presuppression in widely scattered areas; surveys, investigations and exami- nations by field examiners and surveyors.
Station Wagons	2	\$ 3,900	2	\$ 400	\$ 3,500	9	-	Do.
Busses	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Do.
Coupe Pickups	-	-	~~7~~	\$ ~~700~~	-	~~26~~ ~~33~~	-	Do.

Statement of proposed obligations for purchase, maintenance, and operation of aircraft
for the fiscal year 1960

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Appropriation	Aircraft to be purchased		Aircraft to be exchanged		Net cost of aircraft to be purchased	Old aircraft still to be used	Cost of maintenance and operation of aircraft	Users and Public purpose
	Num- ber	Gross cost	Num- ber	Allowance (estimated)				
Management of Lands and Resources	1	\$ 18,500	-	-----	\$ 18,500	6	\$ 90,300	Used in Alaska only for fire patrol and trans- porting fire fighting crews and equipment. Also for transporting forest management personnel.

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN MOTOR VEHICLE FLEET

Agency Department of
Interior

Bureau of Land
Management

Automobiles

Type of Vehicle

	1958	1959	1960
A. Actual number on hand at start of year	145 ^{a/}	133	123
1. Add vehicles on order but not received	5	7	-
2. Deduct vehicles on hand awaiting disposal	5	7	-
3. Net active fleet at start of year	145	133	123
B. Number of acquisitions (add)	20	16	21
1. By purchase (orders issued)	(20)		
2. By forfeiture	-		
3. By transfer	-		
C. Number disposed of (deduct)	32 ^{b/}	26 ^{b/}	28 ^{c/}
1. By sale	(32)		
2. By scrapping or theft	-		
3. By donation to non-Federal recipients	-		
4. By transfer to other agencies	-		-
D. Number of replacements (non-add)	23 ^{b/}	16	21
1. Meeting both age and mileage standard	(16)		
2. Meeting mileage standard but not age	(3)		
3. Meeting age standard but not mileage	(4)		
4. Not meeting either standard	-		
E. Net active fleet at end of year (A3+B-C)	133	123	116
1. Add vehicles on hand awaiting disposal	7		
2. Deduct vehicles on order but not received	7		
3. Actual number on hand at end of year	133 ^{a/}		
F. Vehicles in foreign countries at end of year not included above	-	-	-
G. Obligations for vehicles purchased	\$38,508	\$20,400	\$31,500
H. Cost of vehicles acquired otherwise	-	-	-
I. Proceeds from disposals applied to purchase of replacements	3,981	3,600	4,900

^{a/} Includes 33 coupe pickups.

^{b/} Includes 3 replacements for Station Wagons purchased in 1958; one in 1959.

^{c/} Includes 7 coupe pickups.

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN MOTOR VEHICLE FLEET

Agency Department of
Interior

Bureau of Land
Management

Station Wagon
Type of Vehicle

	1958	19 59	19 60
A. Actual number on hand at start of year	6	10	11
1. Add vehicles on order but not received	-	1	-
2. Deduct vehicles on hand awaiting disposal	-	-	-
3. Net active fleet at start of year	6	10	11
B. Number of acquisitions (add)	4	2	2
1. By purchase (orders issued)	(3)		
2. By forfeiture	-		
3. By transfer	(1)		
C. Number disposed of (deduct) <u>See Note</u>	<u>a/</u>	1 <u>a/</u>	2
1. By sale			
2. By scrapping or theft			
3. By donation to non-Federal recipients			
4. By transfer to other agencies			
D. Number of replacements (non-add)			2
1. Meeting both age and mileage standard			
2. Meeting mileage standard but not age			
3. Meeting age standard but not mileage			
4. Not meeting either standard			
E. Net active fleet at end of year (A3+B-C)	10	11	11
1. Add vehicles on hand awaiting disposal	1		
2. Deduct vehicles on order but not received	1		
3. Actual number on hand at end of year	10	11	11
F. Vehicles in foreign countries at end of year not included above			
G. Obligations for vehicles purchased	\$ 3,654	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,900
H. Cost of vehicles acquired otherwise			
I. Proceeds from disposals applied to purchase of replacements	386	800	400
<u>a/ 3 automobiles were traded in as replacements for station wagons in 1958; one in 1959.</u>			

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN MOTOR VEHICLE FLEET

Agency Department of
Interior

Bureau of Land
Management

Busses
Type of Vehicle

	1958	1959	1960
A. Actual number on hand at start of year	1	1	1
1. Add vehicles on order but not received	-	-	-
2. Deduct vehicles on hand awaiting disposal	-	-	-
3. Net active fleet at start of year	1	1	1
B. Number of acquisitions (add)			
1. By purchase (orders issued)			
2. By forfeiture			
3. By transfer			
C. Number disposed of (deduct)			
1. By sale			
2. By scrapping or theft			
3. By donation to non-Federal recipients			
4. By transfer to other agencies			
D. Number of replacements (non-add)			
1. Meeting both age and mileage standard			
2. Meeting mileage standard but not age			
3. Meeting age standard but not mileage			
4. Not meeting either standard			
E. Net active fleet at end of year (A3+B-C)	1	1	1
1. Add vehicles on hand awaiting disposal	-	-	-
2. Deduct vehicles on order but not received	-	-	-
3. Actual number on hand at end of year	1	1	1
F. Vehicles in foreign countries at end of year not included above			
G. Obligations for vehicles purchased			
H. Cost of vehicles acquired otherwise			
I. Proceeds from disposals applied to purchase of replacements			

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN MOTOR VEHICLE FLEET

Agency Department of
Interior

Bureau of Land
Management

Truck - one ton or less
Type of Vehicle

	1958	19 59	19 60
A. Actual number on hand at start of year	858	887	889
1. Add vehicles on order but not received	23	12	-
2. Deduct vehicles on hand awaiting disposal	23	12	-
3. Net active fleet at start of year	858 <u>1/</u>	887	889
B. Number of acquisitions (add)	168	89	146
1. By purchase (orders issued)	(126)		
2. By forfeiture	-		
3. By transfer	(42)		
C. Number disposed of (deduct)	139	87	98
1. By sale	(108)		
2. By scrapping or theft	(3)		
3. By donation to non-Federal recipients	-		
4. By transfer to other agencies	(28)		
D. Number of replacements (non-add)	98	86	98
1. Meeting both age and mileage standard	(60)		
2. Meeting mileage standard but not age	(13)		
3. Meeting age standard but not mileage	(24)		
4. Not meeting either standard	(1) <u>2/</u>		
E. Net active fleet at end of year (A3+B-C)	887	889	937
1. Add vehicles on hand awaiting disposal	12		
2. Deduct vehicles on order but not received	12		
3. Actual number on hand at end of year	887	889	937
F. Vehicles in foreign countries at end of year not included above	-	-	-
G. Obligations for vehicles purchased	\$279,835	\$147,610	\$206,020
H. Cost of vehicles acquired otherwise	3,200	-	-
I. Proceeds from disposals applied to purchase of replacements	34,897	19,770	21,900
1/ Thirty-three coupe pickups. Transferred to Automobiles 2/ One 1953 Vehicle With Mileage of 39,000, was replaced in 1958 because economical repair was impractical.			

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN MOTOR VEHICLE FLEET

Agency Department of
Interior

Bureau of Land
Management

Truck - 1½ - 2½ tons
Type of Vehicle

	19 58	19 59	1960
A. Actual number on hand at start of year	229	204	208
1. Add vehicles on order but not received	3	4	-
2. Deduct vehicles on hand awaiting disposal	3	4	-
3. Net active fleet at start of year	229	204	208
B. Number of acquisitions (add)	36	18	32
1. By purchase (orders issued)	(14)		
2. By forfeiture	-		
3. By transfer	(22)		
C. Number disposed of (deduct)	61	14	15
1. By sale	(22)		
2. By scrapping or theft	(1)		
3. By donation to non-Federal recipients	(8)		
4. By transfer to other agencies	(9)		
5. Mounted with permanent equipment during year.....	(21)		
D. Number of replacements (non-add)	14	13	17
1. Meeting both age and mileage standard	2		
2. Meeting mileage standard but not age	-		
3. Meeting age standard but not mileage	12		
4. Not meeting either standard	-		
E. Net active fleet at end of year (A3+B-C)	204 1/	208	225
1. Add vehicles on hand awaiting disposal	(4)	-	-
2. Deduct vehicles on order but not received	(4)	-	-
3. Actual number on hand at end of year	204 1/	208	225
F. Vehicles in foreign countries at end of year not included above	-	-	-
G. Obligations for vehicles purchased	\$58,533	\$30,140	\$52,000
H. Cost of vehicles acquired otherwise	4,538	-	-
I. Proceeds from disposals applied to purchase of replacements	4,556	4,560	5,520
1/ Vehicles with permanently mounted equipment not included in total			

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN MOTOR VEHICLE FLEET

Agency Department of
Interior

Bureau of Land
Management

Truck - 3 tons and over
Type of Vehicle

	19 58	19 59	19 60
A. Actual number on hand at start of year	24	38	41
1. Add vehicles on order but not received	-	-	-
2. Deduct vehicles on hand awaiting disposal	-	-	-
3. Net active fleet at start of year	24	38	41
B. Number of acquisitions (add)	20	4	4
1. By purchase (orders issued)	-	-	-
2. By forfeiture	(20)	-	-
3. By transfer	-	-	-
C. Number disposed of (deduct)	6	-	-
1. By sale	(6)	-	-
2. By scrapping or theft	-	-	-
3. By donation to non-Federal recipients	-	-	-
4. By transfer to other agencies	-	-	-
D. Number of replacements (non-add)	-	1	4
1. Meeting both age and mileage standard	-	-	-
2. Meeting mileage standard but not age	-	-	-
3. Meeting age standard but not mileage	-	-	-
4. Not meeting either standard	-	-	-
E. Net active fleet at end of year (A3+B-C)	38	41	41
1. Add vehicles on hand awaiting disposal	-	-	-
2. Deduct vehicles on order but not received	-	-	-
3. Actual number on hand at end of year	38	41	41
F. Vehicles in foreign countries at end of year not included above	-	-	-
G. Obligations for vehicles purchased	-	\$19,000	\$19,000
H. Cost of vehicles acquired otherwise	\$1,100	-	-
I. Proceeds from disposals applied to purchase of replacements	-	200	2,300

Receipts by Sources

The following table shows actual receipts of the Bureau of Land Management for fiscal years 1956, 1957, and 1958, and the estimated receipts for 1959 and 1960.

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Sales, Public Lands and Materials	\$ 2,288,949	\$ 3,520,118	\$ 3,035,139	\$ 4,000,000	\$ ~~4,000,000~~ ^{4,500,000}
Fees and Commissions	842,664	1,014,871	1,184,382	1,100,000	1,100,000
Mineral Leasing	69,889,973	81,187,956	91,908,251	~~95,110,000~~ ^{95,000,000}	~~103,110,000~~ ^{104,000,000}
Mineral Leasing, Outer Continental Shelf	111,223,856	2,208,703	3,460,851	~~110,000,000~~ ^{25,000,000}	110,000,000
Grazing Fees	2,443,747	2,285,645	2,763,320	3,160,000	3,200,000
Sales, Indian Lands	186	-	633	-	-
Right-of-Way Leases	88,048	108,325	105,251	110,000	110,000
O and C and Coos Bay Timber Sales	23,087,988	19,633,544	23,101,707	22,500,000	24,750,000
Other Timber Sales	1,843,076	1,838,060	1,555,505	1,800,000	2,000,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	508,035	262,132	269,689	~~283,000~~ ^{390,000}	~~283,000~~ ^{378,000}
Total	212,216,522	112,059,354	127,384,728	~~238,063,000~~ ^{153,060,000}	~~248,553,000~~ ^{250,038,000}

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including \$250,000 for the operation and maintenance of access roads on or adjacent to the reversioned Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, \$22,190,000. *Provided*, That this appropriation may be expended on a reimbursable basis for surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management; *Provided further*, That, for the purposes of surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands and operation and maintenance of access roads, contributions toward the costs thereof may be accepted.

*Does Taylor H. act apply
Does land classification
and other Taylor H.
amend - to authorized functions.*

24,377,000

\$26,062,000

and for protection and leasing
of lands and mineral resources
for the State of Alaska

*under Navigable water in
Alaska
Fire reimbursement*

(5 U.S.C. 133a, 133y, 485; 16 U.S.C. 583, 594; 43 U.S.C. 1, 2, 54, 72, 129, 315; 50 Stat. 874; Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959.)

24,377,000

Appropriated 1959, a/ \$22,190,000
Appropriated (adjusted) 1959, a/ \$23,075,000

Estimate 1960, \$26,062,000

a/ Includes \$885,000 appropriated in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959

Management of Land and Resources

Explanation relating to appropriation language

It is proposed to add to the first proviso: "and for protection and leasing of lands and mineral resources for the State of Alaska." This provision is necessary to enable the Bureau to continue the billing and leasing of lands beneath navigable water which will become state-owned at the time statehood is effective, until such time as the State is organized to handle the work for themselves. In many instances it is a physical impossibility to separate the Federal and State portion until a survey has been made. The same will be true for fire protection on the lands that will be immediately passed to the State.

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e 15, 1923
October 28,
1947)

Appropriation title: Management of Lands and Resources, Bureau of Land Management
(C. 130 C. & l. c. flush)

PROGRAM AND FINANCING

Program by Activities:

	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
1. Lease and disposal of lands and mineral resources	\$ 5,720,462	\$ 6,713,100	\$ ~~7,848,700~~ 7,205,200
2. Management of grazing lands	2,445,907	2,581,800	~~2,581,800~~ 2,542,300
3. Forestry	5,355,113	5,411,600	~~5,731,600~~ 5,268,700
4. Cadastral surveys	1,944,250	2,504,700	~~2,941,700~~ 3,733,900
5. Soil and moisture conservation	3,625,060	3,821,100	3,821,100
6. Fire suppression	2,199,726	400,000	400,000
7. Maintenance of physical facilities	47,544	50,000	50,000
8. Maintenance of access roads	35,000	254,000	254,000
9. Weed control	554,058	1,079,600	~~820,900~~ 591,000
10. General administration	1,416,912	1,496,100	~~1,612,200~~ 1,531,100
11. 1958 obligations for 1959 program	~~77,372~~ 77,353	- 77,372 77,353	---
Total obligations	~~23,421,385~~ 23,421,404	24,234,647 24,234,628	24,377,000 26,062,000

Financing:

Comparative transfer from (-) other accounts ..	- 100,000	---	---
1959 appropriations available in 1958	- ~~77,372~~ 77,353	~~77,372~~ 77,353	---
Unobligated balance no longer available	80,768	---	---
New obligational authority	23,324,800	24,312,000	~~24,377,000~~ 26,062,000

New obligational authority:

Appropriation	22,624,800	~~24,312,000~~ 23,075,000	~~26,062,000~~ 24,377,000
Transferred from "Education and Welfare Services" Bureau of Indian Affairs(72 Stat.54)	700,000	---	---
Appropriation (adjusted)	23,324,800	23,075,000	~~26,062,000~~ 24,377,000
Proposed supplemental due to pay increases ..	---	1,237,000	---

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management administers 475 million acres of public lands in the United States and Alaska for the purpose of conserving forest, range, mineral, and water resources. In addition, the Bureau has responsibility for mineral resources on 358 million acres of land under the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies and private land with mineral rights reserved to the United States.

The work of the Bureau produces revenue from various sources which is distributed as follows:

(In Millions)

	<u>1957 Actual</u>	<u>1958 Actual</u>	<u>1959 Estimate</u>	<u>1960 Estimate</u>
Total receipts	\$112	\$127	¹⁵³ ~~\$238~~	²⁵⁰ ~~\$249~~
Payments to States and counties..	<u>- 38</u>	<u>- 46</u>	⁵¹ ~~- 51~~ 50	⁵⁶ ~~- 56~~
Deposited in the Treasury	74	81	¹⁰³ ~~187~~	¹⁹⁴ ~~193~~

PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

1. Lease and disposal of lands and mineral resources. - Applications for all types of land use and for lease of mineral resources, principally oil and gas, are acted upon. Field investigations are made to determine the best use of resources. Land records are being modernized. An increase for 1960 is provided ~~for expanded activities resulting from statehood for Alaska.~~

TO MEET THE INCREASED WORKLOAD

	1957 Actual	1958 Actual	1959 Estimated	1960 Estimated
Cases pending, start of year	78,094	74,151	~~86,026~~ 98,649	~~101,000~~ 113,600
New and reactivated cases	132,885	164,699	185,000	200,000
Cases closed	136,828	152,824	~~170,026~~ 170,049	~~185,000~~ 188,000
Cases pending, end of year	74,151	86,026	~~101,000~~ 113,600	~~116,000~~ 125,600

2. Management of grazing lands. - The 187 million acres of Federal range used by 30,000 livestock growers are supervised. Proper management of these lands perpetuates forage resources thereon by reducing overuse, unseasonal use and trespass, and provides protection from fire and erosion.

3. Forestry. - ~~Nine~~ ^{five} million acres of commercial forest lands in the ^{CONTINENTAL} United States and 42 million acres in Alaska, plus 110 million acres of woodland type lands, are managed. The 1960 program will permit selling 1067 million board feet of timber having a stumpage value of \$26.75 million. ~~The increase in 1960 is required to provide for enlarged fire protection facilities and increased contract costs.~~

4. Cadastral surveys. - These surveys are required to locate and identify legal boundaries of lands under application for lease or disposal, including submerged lands on the outer Continental Shelf; for administration of timber sales; for management of forest and range lands; to provide legal descriptions for the work of other Federal agencies and to permit States to obtain title to lands granted them by law. The increase for 1960 will provide for increased surveying activities in Alaska as a result of statehood.

5. Soil and moisture conservation. - The 1960 program will benefit ^{1,940,000} ~~1,975,000~~ acres of public lands in critical condition from erosion. Cooperative programs with other agencies in river basin areas will continue.

6. Fire suppression. - Provision is made for fighting fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. Costs of fire suppression during the spring and summer of 1958 have reached ~~\$2,000,000~~. A supplemental appropriation for 1959 is proposed for later transmission. 2,200,000
7. Maintenance of physical facilities. - This activity provides for physical maintenance of storehouses, equipment shelters, fire crew barracks, and like buildings used by the Bureau of Land Management in its various activities.
8. Maintenance of access roads. - Provision is made for maintenance of access roads to highly valuable stands of timber in the Oregon and California grant lands of western Oregon. Funds provided for this purpose are reimbursed to the Treasury from the Oregon and California land grant fund.
9. Weed control. - This activity continues treatment of areas infested by halogeton and other poisonous and noxious weeds, ~~including cooperative efforts to control the beet leafhopper infestation in southern Idaho.~~
10. General administration. - Provision is made here for providing executive direction for the Bureau as well as furnishing such services as accounting, personnel administration, procurement, budget preparation, and internal auditing to the technical divisions of the Bureau. ~~The increase in 1960 provides for additional cost incident to the increased workload caused by larger technical programs.~~

Appropriation title: Management of Lands and Resources, Bureau of Land Management
 (C. 130 C. & I. c. flush)

Object Classification

	19 58 ^{actual}	19 59 ^{estimate}	19 60 ^{estimate}
<u>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</u>			
Total number of permanent positions	2,178	2,313	~~2,416~~ 2433
Full-time equivalent of all other positions	542	472	~~560~~ 500
Average number of all employees	2,715	2,785	~~2,965~~ 2920
Number of employees at end of year	2,730	~~3,030~~ ~~3,222~~	~~3,420~~ 3375
Average GS grade and salary	7.4 \$5,273	7.4 \$5,855	~~7.3~~ ~~7.4~~ \$5,803 5787
Average salary of ungraded positions	5,049	5,250	~~5,210~~ 5170
01 Personal services:			
Permanent positions	\$ 10,977,839	\$ 12,178,383	~~12,665,000~~ 12,550,246 1,463,700
Positions other than permanent	1,299,437	1,355,228	~~1,585,000~~ 748,454
Other personal services	1,143,364	572,712	~~750,305~~
Total personal services	13,420,640	14,106,323	~~15,000,305~~ 14,762,400 1,670,000
02 Travel	1,551,178	1,569,000	~~1,772,500~~ 278,800
03 Transportation of things	194,038	206,500	~~266,400~~ 261,600
04 Communication services	271,579	259,900	~~264,400~~ 245,300
05 Rents and utility services	157,685	198,000	~~306,400~~

Form 3a
Used by
ident
5, 1923
October 28,
(7)

Appropriation title: Management of Lands and Resources, Bureau of Land Management
(C. 130 C. & I. c. flush)

Object Classification

	19 58 ^{actual}	19 59 ^{estimate}	19 60 ^{estimate}
<u>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT continued</u>			
06 Printing and reproduction	\$ 140,952	\$ 140,000	\$ ~~145,500~~ 146,800
07 Other contractual services	3,617,296	3,617,500	~~3,950,000~~ 2,813,000
Services performed by other agencies	47,182	49,500	50,000
08 Supplies and materials	1,826,026	~~1,799,713~~ 1,796,562 1,100,000	~~1,832,000~~ 1,811,300
09 Equipment	971,058	~~1,174,221~~	~~1,172,700~~ 1,031,900
10 Lands and structures	363,227	236,565	233,100
11 Grants, subsidies and contributions	696,039	803,000	~~826,600~~ 833,400
13 Refunds, awards and indemnities	25,159	---	---
15 Taxes and assessments	36,915	43,200	~~57,095~~ 54,400
1958 obligations for 1959 program	~~77,372~~ 77,353	- 77,372 77,353	---
Subtotal	~~23,396,327~~ 23,396,346	~~24,048,697~~ 24,126,050	~~24,192,000~~ 25,877,000
Deduct quarters and subsistence charges.....	9,492	4,050	5,000
Total, Bureau of Land Management	~~23,386,835~~ 23,386,854	~~24,044,647~~ 24,122,000	~~24,187,000~~ 25,872,000
<u>ALLOCATION TO BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS</u> <u>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE</u>			
Total number of permanent positions	2	5	5
Full-time equivalent of all other positions	---	1	1
Average number of all employees	2	6	6
Number of employees at end of year	1	5	5
(Mono cast: 21.4)	(Mono cast: 7.9)	(Mono cast: 7.9)	(Mono cast: 7) 35

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47)

Appropriation title: Management of Lands and Resources, Bureau of Land Management
(C. 130 C. & l. c. flush)

Object Classification

ALLOCATION TO BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - continued

Average GS grade and salary

01 Personal services:

Permanent positions

Positions other than permanent

Other personal services

Total personal services

02 Travel.....

03 Transportation of things

04 Communication services

05 Rents and utility services

07 Other contractual services

08 Supplies and materials

10 Lands and structures

11 Grants, subsidies and contributions:

Total, Bureau of Public Roads

Total obligations

1958 actual

19 59 estimate

1960 estimate

\$ 9,160

\$ 24,000

\$ 25,000

921

5,000

5,000

132

1,500

3,000

10,213

30,500

33,000

73

1,000

1,500

343

500

500

9

100

100

1,303

2,000

2,000

11,491

13,000

14,000

8,724

15,000

15,000

1,739

125,900

121,900

655

2,000

2,000

34,550

190,000

190,000

~~23,421,404~~

23,421,385

~~24,312,000~~

24,234,647

~~26,062,000~~

24,377,000

(Mono cast: 21.4)

(Mono cast: 7.9)

(Mono cast: 7.9)

36
(Mono cast: 7)

STATEMENT RELATING APPROPRIATION ESTIMATE TO CURRENT APPROPRIATION

Management of Lands and Resources (Appropriation title)	Bureau of Land Management (Bureau)	Department of the Interior (Agency)
--	---------------------------------------	--

1958 appropriation	\$ 23,324,800
1959 budget estimate	<u>21,940,000</u>
1959 appropriation in annual act	22,190,000
1959 appropriation in supplemental act	885,000
Proposed supplemental due to pay increase	<u>1,237,000</u>
Total new obligational authority for 1959	<u>24,312,000</u>

Deductions:

Reduction in weed control program	<u>258,700</u>
Subtotal	24,053,300

Additions:

Increase required to handle greater volume of land and mineral applications and to continue improvement of lands records system	~~1,435,600~~	
Forestry - increase required for fire protection	~~\$1,135,600~~	
Alaska statehood requires acceleration of surveys in Alaska	320,000	
General administration requirements increased due to Bureau's expanding workload	437,000	
	<u>116,100</u>	
Total estimate for 1960		~~2,308,700~~ ~~2,008,700~~ ~~26,362,000~~ <u>26,062,000</u>

STATEMENT RELATING APPROPRIATION ESTIMATE TO CURRENT APPROPRIATION

ANALYSIS BY ACTIVITIES

<u>Activities</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>1960</u>
1. Lease and disposal of lands and mineral resources	\$ 6,713,100	\$ -	~~492,100~~ \$ 1,135,600	~~7,205,200~~ \$ 7,848,700
2. Management of grazing lands	2,581,800	~~39,500~~	-	~~2,542,300~~ ~~2,581,800~~
3. Forestry	5,411,600	~~142,900~~	~~320,000~~	~~5,268,700~~ ~~5,731,600~~
4. Cadastral surveys	2,504,700	-	~~296,100~~ ~~437,000~~	~~2,800,800~~ ~~2,941,700~~
5. Soil and moisture Conservation	3,821,100	~~87,200~~	-	~~3,733,900~~ ~~3,821,100~~
6. Fire suppression	400,000	-	-	400,000
7. Maintenance of physical facilities	50,000	-	-	50,000
8. Maintenance of access roads	254,000	~~488,600~~	-	~~254,000~~ ~~591,000~~
9. Weed control	1,079,600	~~258,700~~	-	~~820,900~~ ~~1,531,100~~
10. General administration.	1,496,100	-	~~35,000~~ ~~116,100~~	~~1,612,200~~
Totals	24,312,000	~~758,200~~ ~~258,700~~	~~823,200~~ ~~2,008,700~~	~~24,377,000~~ ~~26,062,000~~

Lands and
Minerals

JUSTIFICATION

Appropriation Title

Management of Lands and Resources - 1960

24,377,000
\$26,062,000

1. Lease and disposal of lands

and mineral resources - 1958, \$5,720,462; 1959, \$6,713,100; 1960, \$7,848,700

7,205,200

This estimate is an increase of \$1,135,600 over 1959. This activity involves the adjudication, hearings and appeals, field examination, program coordination, and land records operations necessary in the lease and disposal of lands for mineral exploration and production and for agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, and various special purposes under the public land laws.

The mineral activity includes the leasing of deposits of oil and gas, coal, phosphate, potassium, sodium, and certain other so-called "leasable minerals" on public domain, acquired lands, the outer Continental Shelf, and on certain types of land on which surface rights have passed into private ownership, but where minerals were reserved to the Government. The Bureau also is responsible for the examination and patenting of mining claims under the general mining laws, as well as the examination and determination of validity of unpatented claims in conflict with other land applications or when requested to make validity determinations for other Government agencies controlling public land. Geographically, this activity includes lands in the continental United States, Alaska, and the outer Continental Shelf. This comprises an area in excess of 800 million acres or better than one-third of the combined land area of the United States and Alaska. The following table gives an indication of the magnitude of this activity:

Mineral Production - Bureau of Land Management Lands Fiscal Year 1958

	<u>Public Domain</u>	<u>Acquired Lands</u>
Petroleum, Barrels	133,424,121	6,045,714
Natural Gas, M. cubic feet	420,434,262	20,554,157
Gasoline, gallons	106,784,256	1,245,683
L.P.G. (gallons)	112,430,724	62,021
Coal, tons	5,275,627	16,858
Phosphate Rock, tons	1,119,353	3,745
Potassium salts, tons	9,115,673	-
Silica Sand, tons	24,521	-
Sodium Salts, tons	825,776	-
All others, tons	-	380,525

Production figures on "locatable minerals" are not available.

The lands activity includes the issuance of permits, leases, and patents on public lands in the United States and Alaska under a great variety of public land laws, such as the homestead, desert land, small tract, land exchange, public sale and rights-of-way laws. Under various authorities, it also includes the withdrawal of public lands for other agencies of the Federal Government, and the restoration from withdrawal of lands no longer required. It is necessary under certain laws to classify lands as to their use suitability, to appraise lands subject to sale, and to determine whether there has been use and residence compliance by entrymen before patent issued.

During Fiscal Year 1958 receipts obtained from the lease and disposition of leasable minerals returned a total of \$95,369,102 to the Government in rentals, royalties, and bonuses. This was an increase of approximately \$12 million or 14% over 1957 receipts. This increase in revenues was due to the continued increasing interest shown towards the oil and gas leasing potential of the public domain lands of the Continental United States and also to the heretofore unprecedented interest in oil and gas leasing and exploration in Alaska. This latter was brought about by the discovery of oil in commercial quantities for the first time in Alaska, in the Kenai Peninsula. This discovery was made on July 23, 1957 in a well drilled by Richfield Oil Company. It set off an "oil boom" in Alaska that is expected to have far reaching effects upon the economy of the new State. New oil and gas lease applications received by Bureau offices in Alaska as a result of this strike have increased many times. This increased activity is expected to continue until all the potentially favorable oil and gas lands in Alaska are under lease, including those restored from the withdrawal under P.L.O. 82. This is in the neighborhood of 100 million acres.

The work, under this activity is divided into three classes, namely: adjudication of applications, field examination and classification, and records improvement.

(a) Adjudication of Applications - 1959 - \$3,688,177; 1959 - \$4,026,300; 1960 - \$4,307,000.

This estimate is an increase of \$280,700 over 1959. An upward trend in the volume of lands and mineral work, both in casework and in increased requirements for service, is expected to continue into 1960, as a result of a steadily increasing demand for land and mineral resources. Current levels of operation are insufficient to prevent the growth of the backlog of unclosed cases, and since the trend in FY 1959 is expected to continue upward, FY 1960 will probably commence with a substantially larger backlog than presently exists. Adjudication problems continue to grow in complexity, as the volume of incoming cases mounts. A sharp upswing is discernible in mineral adjudication workload resulting from the leasing program of oil and gas and other leasable minerals. Accordingly, a continued increase in the backlog in this activity is anticipated.

The Bureau's land and minerals work, particularly in the adjudicative function, has heretofore been expressed almost solely in terms of cases. It is apparent that this measure is not entirely indicative of the total workload. Approximately 30% of the work in this function in FY 1960 will be no-case related, largely service to the public and other Government agencies. The growing public interest and pressure on public lands imposes an increasing volume of inquiries relating to Bureau programs and for information on public land laws, regulations, and procedures. Requests to examine case files for copies of maps and documents and for land status from the public and other Government agencies are increasing each year.

The first effects of the State of Alaska's selection program resulting from the land grant provisions of the admission act will be felt by the Bureau in FY 1959. This program will undoubtedly gain momentum rapidly. FY 1960 will be the first full year in which the Bureau's organization and programs will reflect the impact of the selection program and other activities arising from Statehood for Alaska. It is expected that the unprecedented surge in oil and gas fillings in Alaska in 1958 will continue to develop in 1959. This intensified interest in oil and gas activity will necessitate the maintenance of the adjudication effort at a high level of operation.

The following table shows the status of adjudication cases by fiscal years from 1954 to 1958 and as estimated for 1959 and 1960:

TABLE I

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>New & Reactivated Cases</u>	<u>Cases Closed</u>	<u>Unclosed Cases End of Year</u>
1954	99,799	82,826	58,062
1955	133,567	106,327	85,302
1956	112,798	120,006	78,094
1957	132,885	136,828	74,151
1958	164,699	152,824	86,026
1959*	185,000	170,026	101,000
1960*	200,000	185,000	116,000

*Estimated

2,103,500

(b) Field Examination and Classification - 1958, \$1,548,731; 1959, \$1,972,200; 1960, ~~\$2,227,100~~

This estimate is an increase of \$254,900 over 1959. The heightened demand for public lands and resources and attendant emphasis on the multiple-use laws require an increase in the field examinations and classification sub-activity. The workload in State and private exchanges, State selection, and public sales is increasing. The greatest increase in activity, however, is anticipated under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, and the Small Tract Act. The small tract activity has been controlled to prevent further accumulation of unclosed cases. A reduction in the backlog will permit the relaxation of the controls that have been imposed. Mineral activities in many cases parallel land programs. Consequently, the anticipated increase in lands work mirrors a similar increase in mineral activities. The land selection program of the State of Alaska will greatly increase the examination and investigation activities of the Bureau in the determination of the validity of existing claims, locations and entries involving the selected lands. It is anticipated also that surveys for state selection will disclose occupancy of lands of which the Bureau has no record. Such selections may require extensive field examination and classification to determine valid existing rights, if any.

Table II shows the status of land classification cases for the past 5 years and as estimated for fiscal years 1959 and 1960:

TABLE II

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Cases Received</u>	<u>Cases Completed</u>	<u>Cases Pending End of Year</u>
1954	14,046	21,143	16,209
1955	34,510	24,836	25,883
1956	27,084	20,915	32,052
1957	29,317	33,536	27,833
1958	25,465	26,601	26,697
1959*	28,003	30,700	24,000
1960*	36,000	34,000	26,000

*Estimate

This estimate provides for 64 additional positions, and necessary travel, supplies and equipment for both adjudication and land examination and classification.

559,500

(c) Records Improvement - 1958, \$483,554; 1959, \$714,600; 1960, ~~\$1,314,600~~

This estimate is an increase of \$600,000 over 1959. In fiscal year 1960 it is proposed to

continue the records revisions program by installing the revised records system in the Billings Land Office. The records in the Billings Land Office, which contains the records for the States of Montana, North and South Dakota, are in advanced stages of physical deterioration. To further aggravate the situation the Billings Land Office is one of the largest and most active offices within the Bureau. It is imperative that these old records be replaced.

This Montana office is the custodian of 445 tract book volumes and 6,073 status plats which are the official records of status for some 8,614 townships, or approximately 198,466,560 acres of public domain lands on, and in which a volume of activity and interest are annually created by the leasing, licensing, and patenting activity of the Bureau.

It is necessary to revise the records for Montana, North and South Dakota simultaneously under one contract because the records for the three states were combined in 1948 and it would be expensive and time consuming to attempt to separate them and do only one state at a time. The estimate is based on our experience with revision of the records in Utah, New Mexico and Oklahoma and the bids received for Arizona.

*Furnish
Alternative.*

Mgt. Grz.
Lands

JUSTIFICATION

2. Management of Grazing Lands - 1958, \$2,445,907; 1959, \$2,581,800; 1960, ~~\$2,581,800~~ ^{2,542,300}

(a) Administration of Grazing Lands - 1958, \$2,226,269; 1959, \$2,338,700; 1960, ~~\$2,338,700~~ ^{2,299,200}

This estimate is in the ~~same~~ amount as 1959. The Bureau administers grazing use on the public lands in eleven Western States requiring the general direction and coordination of all programs for the protection, conservation and development of range resources and in addition, the related functions pertaining to use and disposal of public lands authorized by the Taylor Grazing Act of July 28, 1934, as amended. These lands are comprised of 160,000,000 acres organized into 59 grazing districts and an additional 27,000,000 acres administered outside grazing districts. More than 30,000 livestock growers depend upon these lands for part of their annual pasture requirements. On an average, forage for five to six months a year is supplied by the public lands. In addition forage is provided for more than one million big game animals.

Approximate acres administered	187,000,000
Number of Range users	30,000
Number of livestock under permit, license and lease	12,000,000
Number of big game animals	1,170,000
Average acreage administered per grazing district office	3,666,000

Indispensable to management of this resource is knowledge of the grazing capacity and proper seasons of use of the range and the adequacy of base property holdings, etc., which can be obtained only by inventory.

More than 100 million acres of public land lack an adequate inventory of range forage production. This work had been programmed for completion at the rate of 10 to 12 million acres per year in order to have the task completed within a ten-year period. The amount requested will enable the Bureau to continue this program at the present rate of only 6 to 8 million acres.

(b) Fire Presuppression - 1958, \$219,638; 1959, \$243,100; 1960, \$243,100

This estimate is in the same amount as 1959 and will provide for limited preparation in the prevention and detection of range fires on 187 million acres of public domain lands in the eleven Western States.

The rapid population growth in the Western States during the last decade has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in tourist and recreation travel and the development of recreation areas adjacent to public domain lands, increasing the fire hazard. More than fifty percent of all range fires are man-caused. The recent growth in public land use dictates a more intensive protection program consistent with the increased fire risk.

The first priority is now being placed upon the completion of a planned communications network, the establishment of needed detection facilities and the acquisition of modern fire suppression equipment needed to replace obsolete C. C. C. and surplus equipment received from other agencies. Upon the satisfaction of these basic needs more attention will be directed toward acquiring year-long fire control personnel in the critical fire districts so as to stimulate needed prevention efforts and to equip and train temporary fire control employees prior to and during fire season emergencies.

To provide the action needed to initiate a more adequate fire protection the Bureau plans:

1. To intensify fire prevention efforts in the critical areas through the more intensive use of signs and posters and the preparation of news media designed for dissemination by press and radio.
2. To expand the VHF radio communications network including repeater stations to permit rapid transmittal of information in all high fire hazard areas, thereby permitting more effective supervision, and greater flexibility and productiveness of field personnel.
3. Installation of fire weather stations and implementation of the fire danger rating system currently being perfected for use on range lands, which will provide relatively accurate advance information of impending fire storms. Predictions of regional or local fire likelihood will enable the Bureau to alert standby crews and emergency contract equipment for immediate assignment, with resulting earlier initial attack on fires. This activating of emergency fire forces when indicated by the fire danger rating meter system predictions, should reduce fire suppression costs and damage to natural resources.
4. To establish lookout and emergency detection stations which will be manned during periods of high risk and high fire hazard as determined by the fire danger rating meter system.
5. To further develop aerial water drop techniques and the use of chemical retardents such as sodium calcium borate for early control of fires.

Forestry

JUSTIFICATION

3. Forestry - 1958 - \$5,355, 113; 1959 - \$5,411,600; 1960 - ~~\$5,731,600~~ ^{5,268,700};

(a) O and C lands - 1958 - \$3,177,576; 1959 - \$2,924,600; 1960 - ~~\$2,954,600~~ ^{2,924,400};

This estimate is an increase of \$30,000 over 1959, which will be used for increased cost of fire protection contracts.

The Bureau of Land Management manages the revested O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands for permanent forest production in conformity with the principle of sustained yield, to provide a permanent source of timber supply, protect watersheds, regulate streamflow, promote the stability of local communities and the timber industry and provide recreational facilities.

A balanced resource management program, including a high level of timber sales, reforestation, inventory, trespass control, protection, recreation and related activities, is essential to good conservation and sound use of the O&C lands and their resources. Such a program is vital to the economic well-being of the timber industry and local communities in Western Oregon. It is particularly important that these activities be kept at a level to permit these lands and resources to make a maximum contribution to the economic recovery of a "soft" lumber market which has prevailed in this area for the past two years.

(1) Management

^{1,791,200}
~~\$1,821,400~~

(a) Inventory

Reinventory of the O&C lands, commenced several years ago, is expected to be completed during fiscal year 1960. Data obtained through the inventory thus far has made it possible to increase the annual allowable cut from the 500 million board feet declared initially to the present 769.3 million board feet. Data now being processed is expected to provide basis for additional increases in the allowable cut.

Technologic, economic and other changes make it necessary to continuously reinventory timber resources in order to maintain current, reliable and accurate data.

(b) Timber Sales

During fiscal year 1958, 760 MM board feet of O&C timber were sold in about 700 sales, with receipts of \$19.5 million. An estimated 902 MMBF were offered for sale during that period; however, due to the continued "soft" market, bids were received during the initial offering for only 850 MMBF. The extended decline in the average selling prices for O&C timber (\$37.64, \$30.35 and \$25.78 per thousand board feet in fiscal years 1956, 1957 and 1958 respectively) reflects the economic crisis in the timber industry in Western Oregon during the past two years. In addition, the Forest Service sold approximately 90 MMBF, with receipts of \$3.5 million.

During the current fiscal year, an estimated 820 MMBF of O&C timber will be offered for sale, including the timber offered but not sold in fiscal year 1958. In fiscal year 1960 an estimated 837 million feet will be offered. Salvage timber will continue to be a substantial portion of the total amount of timber offered for sale for several years. Estimated receipts by this Bureau from O&C timber sales for fiscal years 1959 and 1960 are \$19.5 million and \$21.25 million respectively, plus collections by the Forest Service.

The volume, sale price, and receipts for O&C timber sold during fiscal years 1956-1958, and estimated sales and receipts for fiscal years 1959 and 1960 are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Volume Sold (MBF)</u>	<u>Sale Price</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	
			<u>BLM</u>	<u>Forest Service</u>
1956	664,835	\$25,024,063	\$19,543,644	\$3,544,343
1957	624,505	18,952,252	16,334,896	3,298,648
1958	760,737	19,041,340	19,521,384	3,580,332 ^{1/}
1959 (estimated)	820,000	20,000,000	19,500,000	3,000,000
1960 (estimated)	837,000	20,500,000	21,250,000	3,500,000

^{1/} Includes \$800,000 transferred by the Forest Service from prior year collections.

(c) Trespass

As a result of the expanded inventory and survey programs several hundred additional trespasses have been disclosed. It is estimated that timber valued at over \$2 million has been taken in trespass. Efforts to control trespass and prosecute violaters will be given special attention.

(2) Forest Development

\$583,200

This is the same amount as provided for 1959.

Prompt reforestation of lands which have been burned over or cut over is a prerequisite of sustained yield forest management. Regeneration of timber stands of desired species by natural Means is frequently delayed for extended periods due to inadequate supplies of tree seed, competing vegetation, rodents, fires, weather or climatic conditions and other factors. An estimated 100,000 acres of O&C lands, primarily suited to growing timber, are unproductive and in need of reforestation. Approximately 25,000 acres are cut over annually, and it is estimated that one-half of this amount will require reforestation. Detailed examination of possible sites have shown natural regeneration has taken place on some areas.

The following table shows the current estimate of reforestation needs on O&C lands and the program for 1960:

	<u>Acres</u>
Reforestation needed 7/1/58	155,000
Added from 1958 cut	+ 12,500
Less planting and seeding, 1959	- 27,500
Adjustment a/c inventory	- 40,000
Reforestation needed 7/1/59	100,000
Added from 1959 cut	+ 12,500
Less planting and seeding, 1960	- 20,500
Remaining to be reforested end of fiscal year 1960	92,000

Prompt reforestation of these areas will permit increasing the annual allowable cut and will reduce annual losses in potential growth from these unstocked lands, estimated to be 50 to 75 million board feet valued at current prices at approximately \$2 million. A high level of timber sales on a sustained yield basis requires a continued large scale reforestation program.

The Association of O&C Counties has recognized the need for initiating and maintaining an expanded reforestation program for the O&C lands. In fiscal years 1958 and 1959 the Association authorized use of \$900,000 and \$500,000 respectively and \$500,000 for 1960

from that portion of the receipts which would otherwise be distributed to the O&C counties. More than 26,000 acres were seeded or planted during fiscal year 1958 (including 6,170 seeded or planted as a condition of timber sale contracts) with particular emphasis on site improvement work. An estimated 27,500 acres (including 5,000 acres under the terms of timber sale contracts) will be seeded or planted during fiscal year 1959. This estimate will provide for seeding or planting approximately 20,500 acres including 3250 acres under terms of timber sale contracts. The program for fiscal year 1960 provides for:

Site preparation	\$110,000
Planting 12,000 acres	150,000
Aerial seeding 5,250 acres	35,000
Purchase of seedlings	55,000
Collection - purchase of tree seed	119,000
Cooperative studies	5,100
Inspection and planning of contracts	100,000
Total	<u>574,100</u>

(3) Forest Protection

\$550,000

(a) Contracts

Fire protection on the O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands is provided through contracts with the State of Oregon and the U. S. Forest Service.

(b) Extra protection for high hazard areas

Slash and other logging debris accumulates following most logging operations. Generally such material is disposed of by controlled burning. Occasionally, weather conditions, silvicultural practices or other factors preclude prompt disposal of the slash. Pending reduction of the hazard, the Bureau of Land Management agrees to pay the contractors the cost of added protection needed in such circumstances.

(c) Hazard reduction - snag felling

Standing dead trees promote rapid spread of forest fires. These snags substantially increase the problem of controlling going fires.

Owners of adjacent or intermingled private lands are felling snags and constructing fire truck trails, and clearing corridors across their own lands. It is incumbent upon the Bureau of Land Management to cooperate in this mutual problem by continuing the snag felling, corridor clearing and fire trails across the Government lands.

In fiscal year 1958 the Bureau felled more than 47,000 snags on 7,149 acres. During fiscal year 1959, approximately 30,000 snags will be felled on an estimated 4,000 acres. The program for fiscal year 1960 includes felling of approximately 25,000 snags on an estimated 3,400 acres and 25 miles of fire trails. The request for fiscal year 1960 includes the following:

	<u>Acres Protected</u>	<u>Estimated Fiscal Year 1960</u>
Contract with State of Oregon	1,971,264	\$ 440,000
Contract with U. S. Forest Service	171,675	30,000
Extra protection for high hazard areas		2,000
Snag felling and fire trails		58,000
Supervision and inspection		<u>20,000</u>
Total		550,000

(b) Other lands - 1958 - \$2,177,537; 1959 - \$2,487,000; 1960 - \$2,777,000
This is an increase of \$290,000 over 1959.

Of the increase requested, \$175,000 will be applied to fire protection services in Alaska and \$115,000 to contract protection in the States. The remaining elements of the program--timber sales, inventory, trespass control and reforestation--will continue at the same level as 1959.

(1) Management

1,326,400
~~\$1,335,000~~

Rapidly dwindling supplies of available timber from other sources is focusing attention on the 159,300,000 acres of public domain forest lands in the United States and Alaska which are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. Much of this timber is

suitable for present day lumbering operations. Many extensive areas support timber suitable for fence posts, mine timbers, poles, and fuel wood, and at the same time serving as habitat for wildlife, protecting watersheds, and as recreational areas.

A growing number of timber operations and processing facilities are becoming established in areas in the vicinity of public domain timber. Demands for this timber are increasing proportionately. To the extent possible the Bureau is maintaining a balanced sustained yield management program for the public domain forest lands.

(a) Forest inventory

Accurate inventory data are a prerequisite of effective management of the public domain forest lands. These data are essential for such day-to-day operations as management planning, timber sales, trespasses, rights-of-way and fire protection. The programmed inventory of commercial forest lands and woodlands will be maintained at the same level as fiscal year 1959.

(b) Timber sales

The 159,300,000 acres of public domain forest lands in the United States and Alaska support an estimated 412 billion board feet of timber (200 billion commercial, 212 billion woodlands) and have an estimated annual productive capacity of 2.5 billion board feet (1.5 billion commercial, 1 billion woodlands).

The Bureau's responsibilities for managing these lands include selling the mature and over-mature timber consistent with the productive capacity of the lands and demands by the timber industry and other users, and in accordance with sound conservation practices.

Demands for forest products from the public domain lands are increasing steadily in Montana, Colorado, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska and other States. This timber and the expanding timber industries in these States are becoming increasingly significant to the economy of many local communities.

The table following shows the volume and receipts for timber sold from public domain forest lands during the period 1956 - 1958, and estimated sales and receipts for fiscal years 1959 and 1960:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Volume MBF</u>	<u>Receipts</u>
1956	155,341	\$1,843,076
1957	153,000	1,838,060
1958	138,282	1,555,505
1959 (estimated)	200,000	1,800,000
1960 (estimated)	230,000	2,000,000

(c) Trespass control

The forest inventory program is revealing that the problem of unauthorized cutting or timber trespass is far more extensive than previously estimated. The total number of pending cases on public domain forest lands, estimated at 247 for fiscal year 1958, is now estimated at 500. Other suspected but as yet unconfirmed cases are expected to increase this figure substantially. This problem on commercial forest lands is particularly acute in Washington, Oregon, California and Idaho, and on woodlands in Utah, Nevada and Arizona. The loss of revenue due to trespass would exceed the cost of minimum control measures this estimate will provide. In fiscal year 1958, 161 cases involving more than 9 million board feet of timber were settled with collections totaling \$122,580.92. New cases reported during the same period were more than double these figures. Two recent decisions by Federal courts resulted in civil and criminal convictions of parties cutting Bureau timber in trespass. These decisions, along with a revision of a State statute in California, are expected to contribute materially to more effective efforts to control timber trespass on public domain forest lands.

(2) Development

\$30,000

This estimate is for the same amount as provided in 1959. An estimated 50,000 acres of Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands and public domain lands intermingled with the O&C lands in Western Oregon and similar lands in Northern California are inadequately stocked and in need of rehabilitation and reforestation. Approximately 18,000 acres of these lands are cut over or burned over annually. No more than one-half of this area can be expected to regenerate

commercial stands immediately. Prompt regeneration of commercial stands can be expected only if the areas are seeded or planted. If a high level of timber sales is to be maintained it is essential that these lands be reforested promptly.

The requested funds will permit the Bureau to continue the reforestation program on the very productive Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands and the public domain forest lands in Western Oregon and in Northern California at the 1959 rate.

The reforestation program for public domain forest lands for fiscal year 1960 includes the following:

Planting - 500 acres	\$12,500
Aerial seeding - 200 acres	4,500
Purchase of seedlings and tree seed	10,500
Planning and supervision	<u>2,500</u>
Total	30,000

(3) Protection - United States

\$600,000

This is an increase of \$115,000 over 1959. The additional amount is required to meet increased costs of contract fire protection services. More than 3 million acres of public domain forest and grazing lands located in the vicinity of lands protected by other public agencies having established fire control organizations and facilities can be more adequately protected from fire by such agencies under suitable contracts than by alternative means. These lands, located in seven of the western states, are valuable for timber production, live-stock and game range, recreation, watersheds and other purposes. Estimated acreages and costs of fire contract protection for these public domain lands are as follows:

<u>State</u>	<u>Acres)</u>	<u>Estimated Cost 1960</u>
California	1,745,848	\$ 415,261
Idaho -	466,697	38,808
New Mexico	27,610	828
Minnesota	40,000	2,000
Montana	307,049	17,886
Oregon	560,475	80,317
Washington	297,500	34,900
Supervision	-	10,000
Totals	3,445,179	600,000

(4) Protection - Alaska

387,900
\$812,000

This estimate includes an increase of \$175,000 over fiscal year 1959.

The fact that ~~over 1 million~~ ^{345,000} acres have again been burned in calander year 1958 emphasizes the further need for strengthening our fire control organization and facilities in Alaska.

Alaska's development during the post-war years has been rapid. Its population has trebled. Its highway system has been extended several hundred miles, opening to settlement and travel hitherto remote country; its new, 10-year Federal Highway program will greatly increase this development. Tourist and recreation travel has rocketed a hundredfold (30% in 1956-57 alone) and steady increase is expected. Industrial and mineral development is beginning. Military activity is found throughout Alaska. All give warning to increasing fire risks over a widening area, for man-caused fires comprise 75% of fire occurrences in Alaska.

As Alaska develops, greater economic value accrues to her forests as sources of wood fiber for the expanding needs of the United States. Such use is expected within the next 10 to 50 years--too soon to grow new forests; the present ones must be protected. Wildlife, migratory fowl and game ranges are becoming increasingly important as hunting and tourist pressures increase. Increased use and value of the natural resources dictate need for more intensive protection from fires.

Alaska has a 5 to 6 months fire season characterized by long daylight hours, low humidities and rainfall, high temperatures and 30 to 60 days of heavy lightning storms which sweep across all of central Alaska. Lightning fires are typically in areas remote from access, except by air, and if left unchecked have attained sizes of one to two million acres. Fires spread rapidly and the key to cheap suppression and low losses is early detection and as immediate action as possible by fire fighting crews.

The Bureau's goal is to reduce the burn loss annually to a minimum. The program:

- (1) to maintain or improve current loss level from man-caused fires by maintaining relative balance between protection forces and the increasing risk resulting from development; and
- (2) to reduce losses from lightning fires through use of the most modern and rapid fire fighting techniques.

Basic problem is need for prompt, effective action on fires in the vast areas remote from highways and at long distances from operational centers. Needed further, is a basic organization adequate for normal fire years but capable of immediate expansion to effectively handle abnormal fire occurrences or distribution. To achieve this, the Bureau plans:

- (1) to improve its air facilities for detection and suppression within three years by addition of four aircraft
- (2) to continue the modernization of its present radio communications network
- (3) to establish additional emergency operational centers in certain areas, thus reducing problems of logistics from distant bases
- (4) to further develop initial attack smokejumper crews initiated in fiscal year 1959 so as to capitalize on earlier detection reports
- (5) to further utilize modern techniques of aerial waterdrops to check fire spread pending fire crew arrival or to lessen flare-up danger
- (6) to increase the use of helicopters in recovery of smokejumpers or in ferrying fire crews into fires from nearest landing field or lake

- (7) to increase its presuppression force to that needed during a normal fire year so as to provide needed line supervision to widely scattered emergency fire crews
- (8) to construct such fire control stations in Alaska, reflecting regional development, as will provide adequate dispersal and manning of operational bases during a normal fire year

The estimate for 1960 will provide for increases in protection forces, continued modernization of communication equipment and purchase of 1 additional airplane.

The use of smokejumpers, water and borate drop planes, and improvement of a fire danger rating system all made effective in 1959 will be continued and improved in 1960.

Cad.
Surveys

JUSTIFICATION

4. Cadastral Surveys - 1958 - \$1,944,250; 1959 - \$2,504,700; 1960 - ^{2,800,800}~~\$2,941,700~~;

Scope of Activity This estimate is an increase of \$437,000 over 1959

The cadastral survey and resurvey of the public domain in the entire United States is the exclusive responsibility of the Bureau of Land Management. The program for 1960 is based on continuation of the present basic activity and an expansion of the cadastral survey activities in Alaska due to the additional work required by Alaska statehood. The estimate for the total program contemplated herein involves an increase of \$431,600 over the funds available for fiscal year 1959; that increase will be applied principally to surveys incident to Alaska statehood.

Anticipated Accomplishments in Fiscal Year 1959

With the funds made available for fiscal year 1959, it is expected that approximately 1.3 million acres of land will be surveyed and resurveyed, principally in the eleven western public land states, for management and development of the timber, mineral, and range resources, soil and moisture operations, settlement and management purposes, and to provide units for administration under the Small Tract Act of 1938, in addition to miscellaneous surveys such as omitted areas, islands, accretions, etc. The 1959 program is expected to provide skeleton surveys in 77 townships which will afford the basis for transfer of 268 school sections to the States of California and Utah. In Alaska it is expected that approximately 50,000 acres will be surveyed under the rectangular system for settlement and resource development. It is also expected that special surveys will be made of approximately 1,500 small tracts, homesteads, homesites, trade and manufacturing sites, etc., to provide for family settlement and industrial development. With funds made available in a supplemental appropriation act, our cadastral surveying organization in Alaska will be expanded and field work initiated on the program to mark the boundaries of lands selected by the new State; that program will ultimately average more than 4,000,000 acres annually.

Program for 1960

(a) Public Land States, except Alaska

Survey and Resurvey of Public Lands

There are, in the eleven western public land states, something on the order of 100 million acres of public domain over which the rectangular net of public land surveys has not been

*Make allowance for
annual expansion.*

extended. In addition, to redefine the boundaries of the public lands and rehabilitate the corners on those lines, there is pressing need for the resurvey of something on the order of 50 million acres of public domain. There is also great need for the remonumentation and preservation of corners of public land surveys forming boundaries of national forests.

The basic program for 1960 is directed to those areas which will aid in the administration of the public lands and their resources, producing revenue to the Federal Government, and which will provide for the settlement of grants in aid of education to the several states. The program will expedite the management of timber lands and settlement of timber trespass cases within the public domain. It will facilitate the development of mineral resources and will aid in the administration and development of the western range. These cadastral surveys and resurveys are essential to the settlement and disposal of lands under the various public land laws, including the Small Tract Act; the adjudication of State selections and exchanges; and the conduct of public sales.

There is included in the 1960 program, provision for reestablishing corners, in poor state of preservation, on the boundaries of public lands in order that their positions may be perpetuated. The need for this is dictated by our inability to undertake all of the resurvey work required to mark the boundaries between public lands and those in private ownership and to assure the preservation of the remaining evidence of the controlling original corners.

The 1960 program, as outlined herein, contemplates the survey and resurvey of approximately 1,594,600 acres of public land:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Purpose of Surveys</u>	<u>Approximate Area in Acres</u>	<u>*Field Party Days</u>
(1) Principally Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming.	Surveys and resurveys required in management and development of the timber resources of the public lands; settlement of timber trespass cases, principally in western Oregon and California; identification of tracts for timber sales and timber salvage operations; reforestation; range management and improvement; soil and moisture operations; reseeding; noxious weed eradication; and boundary determinations.	720,600	2,830

<u>Location</u>	<u>Purpose of Surveys</u>	<u>Approximate Area in Acres</u>	<u>*Field Party Days</u>
(2) Principally Arizona, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Utah.	Surveys and resurveys in connection with the minerals program of the Bureau, for identification of lands for lease and development of mineral resources.	178,000	632
(3) Principally Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.	Surveys and resurveys required for other programs of the Bureau, for settlement and management purposes; subdivision of sections to provide units for settlement and development under the Small Tract Act of 1938; transfer of 228 school sections to Utah, etc.	696,000	1,510
(4) Principally Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Montana, and Nevada.	Miscellaneous surveys, such as erroneously omitted areas, islands, accretions, subdivision of sections, etc.	Not measur- able on an area basis	370
		<u>1,594,600</u>	<u>5,342</u>

*A field party normally consists of a Chief of Party
and five subordinate survey aids.

Outer Continental Shelf

Settlement of questions now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States will clarify the extent of the areas subject to administration by this Bureau under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act. Different states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico and the Federal Government make widely divergent claims as to the limit of state boundaries. Development of the mineral resources of the seabed under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act will not be fully realized until that question of jurisdiction is settled. In the solution of that problem, this Bureau will be called upon for maps for determination of the coastline as a step in decision

as to the limiting boundary; our staff has been cooperating with representatives of the State of Louisiana in the preparation of maps of the low water line along the coast of that State. This very necessary and important work must be continued until the problems are settled.

It is contemplated that the preparation of leasing maps for the purpose of identification of individual tracts on the Outer Continental Shelf will be continued in fiscal year 1960 as to those areas where there is prospect of development of the mineral resources and where there is no conflict of interest between the Federal Government and the state involved. The preparation of such maps involves computation of the plane coordinate positions of the boundaries of the leasing units and intersection with the outer margin of the submerged lands of the state, and the determination of the position of such boundaries with relation to permanently monumented points on the shore. This type of work frequently entails consultation with State officials looking toward a workable solution of differences as to areas of jurisdiction.

Special Projects

The investigation and testing of new processes in order to accelerate the survey and resurvey of the public lands and to reduce cost of operations will be continued in 1960. Projects of this type have been underway in recent years. The advantage of using a helicopter in the transportation of field parties in extremely rough areas has proved to be both practical and economical. The use of this type of transportation will be expanded to those areas where motor transportation of the field parties is not feasible.

A practical test of the use of photogrammetry in the execution of original cadastral surveys is now in progress on a project involving ten townships in southeastern Utah. The results of that experiment will be known during fiscal year 1959. Experience gained from this test will be applied, where practical and economical, to other areas of our surveys in the western states and Alaska.

We are now engaged in testing the use of electronic distance-measuring devices on our cadastral surveys. It is anticipated that the use of such equipment will be expanded and will aid very materially in facilitating the administration of the public lands, particularly for oil and gas leasing on unsurveyed areas. By use of equipment of this type, it will be practical to establish control stations to which lease boundaries may be connected, thus avoiding overlap and conflict of lease applications.

Investigations are now underway in the use of an electronic computer on our cadastral surveys and resurveys. Our investigations to date indicate that for many of the computations involved in our cadastral work, this type of computer is adaptable and may result in reducing the time required for such computations. It is possible that a central computing unit may be established to handle the computations for all of our field offices.

(b) Alaska

Cadastral surveys to define boundaries of lands for administration under the various public land laws are as basic to Alaska as to any other public land state. The population of Alaska, which has been increasing rapidly for years, is expected to increase at an accelerated rate under statehood. The expanding economy and related activities in the new state will entail a greatly accelerated cadastral program to keep pace with the demands. There is need for augmenting the drafting force in the operating offices to overcome the arrearage in preparation of plats of completed surveys.

The Alaska Statehood Enabling Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339) provides that the State may select 103,350,000 acres of public lands in Alaska. That act also provides that "where any lands desired by the State are unsurveyed at the time of their selection, the Secretary of the Interior shall survey the exterior boundaries of the area requested * * *." That act places on this Bureau a great responsibility for the survey of the boundaries of the lands so selected in order that title thereto may pass to the State as promptly as possible. The survey of the exterior boundaries of the land selected by the State will also involve the determination and segregation of tracts within those exterior boundaries to which rights have been acquired by settlement, and the elimination of meanderable bodies of water from the total area of the lands selected.

A program has been initiated of extending the system of rectangular surveys by protraction over large areas of unsurveyed land in Alaska where there is present and prospective land and mineral activity. These protractions will afford a basis for description of oil and gas leases and provide a means for graphically recording transactions dealing with public lands. It is anticipated that such protractions will assist the new state in its selections and will simplify the execution of the survey of the exterior boundaries of those selections. It is estimated that a unit composed of four draftsmen, two researchers and computers, and one supervisor, will be able to complete the protraction of approximately 50 million acres of land annually at a moderate cost. It must be recognized that this will not take the place of the final and official survey,

but it will provide the basis for most administrative actions in leasing and description of lands until such time as the surveys can be extended over the areas. The survey and monumentation of the township boundaries and section lines is necessary for issuance of patent.

Our basic program for fiscal year 1960 in Alaska contemplates the extension of the rectangular system of surveys over 34,000 acres in the Kenai oil field to control the boundaries of oil and gas leases and over 33,000 acres along the Nenana Highway for timber management and homestead development. These rectangular surveys will require 225 field party days. Special surveys will be extended over 3,600 acres of land requiring 310 field party days; these surveys will include isolated tracts, such as trade and manufacturing sites, homesteads and homesites, 500 townsite lots and 210 small tracts in group surveys. This basic program will require 535 field party days.

In anticipation of the urgent need for surveys in satisfaction of the Alaska State selections, in fiscal year 1959, the necessary organizational plan for the work has been approved, recruitment and training of personnel is underway, and the purchase of needed equipment has been commenced. Plans are being formulated for the commencement of the cadastral survey program on state selections in the third quarter of fiscal year 1959. That program will be prosecuted diligently during fiscal year 1960, to the end that the needs of the State in this respect may be met promptly.

The 1960 cadastral survey program in Alaska contemplates the execution of approximately 1,900 field party days on state selection surveys. At this time we are not in position to estimate the acreage which will be completed as we do not know the details of the state selections. However, this work is made mandatory by law and we will bend every effort to fulfill our responsibility to the State.

The application of special procedures such as the use of helicopters for transportation, the use of photogrammetry wherever practicable, the use of electronic distance-measuring devices where feasible, and the use of electronic computers, will be followed on our cadastral surveys in Alaska in order to speed up the work as much as possible.

Soil and
Moisture

JUSTIFICATION

5. Soil and Moisture Conservation - 1958 - \$3,625,060; - 1959 - \$3,821,100; - 1960 - ^{3,733,900}~~\$3,821,100~~

This estimate is in the same amount as 1959. The amount requested will maintain the Soil and Moisture program at about the same level as in fiscal year 1959.

The Soil and Moisture Conservation program has been planned and is conducted on a community watershed basis. These watersheds are appropriate sub-divisions of tributaries or small drainages within the major river sub-basins. Each such area constitutes a unit containing common problems in surface resource condition and use. Plans prepared for these areas provide the necessary structural and land treatment work to re-establish a desirable vegetative cover and stabilize erosion. Priorities are assigned to the watersheds in accordance with the extent of resource depletion, the severity of soil erosion, and the susceptibility of the area to rapid recovery.

Conservation work in the community watersheds is closely correlated with progress made on range management activities. The maintenance of such a relationship is essential in order that the effectiveness of conservation practices may be perpetuated. To a large extent range deterioration has resulted from past misuse of the vegetative resources which must be corrected if permanent benefits are to be realized from conservation treatments.

This program is primarily a cooperative endeavor with resource users and other agencies interested in the conservation of public lands. Livestock operators permitted to graze the public range contribute substantially to soil and moisture conservation projects installed on their use areas. Likewise, most of these activities are conducted in accordance with agreements made with soil conservation districts.

Conservation work plans include structures and land treatments such as reseeding, fencing, juniper and brush removal, contour furrowing, soil pitting, water detention and spreading, and livestock water development. Emphasis on these different types of projects varies in the different States. In Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, and Wyoming, control structures have been given prominence. These consist largely of detention dams and water spreading systems. However, increased attention is being given to soil pitting, contour furrowing, and eradication of juniper and other undesirable shrub species. In the remaining States, land treatments, particularly re-seeding with accompanying protective fencing and livestock water developments, have been most prominent. Brush removal by chemical and mechanical means is receiving increased emphasis, as is also contour furrowing, soil pitting, and water spreading. Considerable sagebrush spraying with 2-4-D will be completed in the northmost of these States and an increased amount of chaparral burning and seeding will be undertaken in California.

Cooperation with research agencies, both State and Federal, is maintained in order to evaluate conservation practices undertaken by the Bureau and to devise more effective means of treating deteriorating range lands.

Under the watershed protection and flood prevention program, the Bureau cooperates with other agencies and organizations in completing overall conservation works in critical watersheds. This work, where completed on public lands, is of the same character and intensity as that completed under our regular conservation program.

The program for 1960 will provide conservation work on almost 2,000,000 acres of Bureau land. The two tables following show this program by States and major river basins:

SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION PROGRAM BY STATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1960

<u>States</u>	<u>Estimated Area of Critically Eroded Public Land Need- ing Treatment</u>	<u>Number of Com- munity Water- sheds programmed for 1960</u>	<u>Estimated Area Benefitted by 1960 Program</u>	<u>Estimated obligations 1960</u>
Arizona	4,590,000	6	190,000	\$ 328,000
California	6,345,000	9	200,000	166,000
Colorado	3,137,000	15	135,000	380,000
Idaho	6,640,000	17	115,000	331,500
Montana	1,460,000	5	60,000	355,000
Nevada	11,110,000	22	225,000	402,600
New Mexico	4,985,000	11	215,000	631,700
Oregon	7,840,000	12	210,000	364,100
Utah	14,290,000	23	325,000	378,000
Washington	18,000	1	2,000	3,000
Wyoming	7,150,000	14	298,000	370,000
Total Program for 1960	67,565,000	135	1,975,000	3,709,900
Program Direction				111,200
Total Estimate, 1960				3,821,100

SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION PROGRAM BY RIVER BASINS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1960

<u>River Basin</u>	<u>Estimated Area of Critically Eroded Public Land Needing Treatment</u>	<u>Estimated 1960 Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Area Benefited by 1960 Program</u>
Columbia	7,700,000	\$ 526,100	260,000
Colorado	18,375,000	1,386,700	590,000
Great Basin	27,495,000	685,600	505,000
Missouri	5,945,000	537,000	320,000
Rio Grande	5,745,000	417,000	200,000
Central Valley	1,220,000	52,000	40,000
Central-Southern Pacific	475,000	50,500	30,000
Arkansas-Red-White	340,000	37,000	20,000
North Pacific	270,000	18,000	10,000
Total	67,565,000	3,709,900	1,975,000
Program Direction		<u>111,200</u>	
Total Estimate, 1960		3,821,100	

Fire
Supp.

JUSTIFICATION

6. Fire Suppression - 1958 - \$2,199,726; 1959 - \$400,000; 1960 - \$400,000

This activity provides funds for suppression of fire on Bureau of Land Management lands in the continental United States and Alaska other than those protected under contract with State and other Federal agencies. The calendar year 1958 fire season has been a very severe one and it is anticipated that expenditures will approximate \$2,000,000 in fiscal year 1959. A supplemental estimate for 1959 is being proposed for later transmission in the budget.

In attempting to reduce the heavy losses for fire, the Bureau, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, is making use of all the modern fire fighting techniques. The development of the fire danger rating system to provide for proper deployment of men and equipment to cover anticipated danger spots will be continued. In Alaska, effective use is made of aircraft for spotting fires and transporting smoke jumpers and of helicopters for transportation of fire fighters. The use of borate chemical dropped by specially equipped aircraft has proved very effective in retarding going fires in both the western states and in Alaska.

[The amount requested is \$1,700,000 less than the amount made available in fiscal year 1958 for this purpose.]

*Five 5 yr.
average.*

Maint.
Phy. Fac.

JUSTIFICATION

7. Maintenance of Physical Facilities - 1958 - \$47,544; 1959 - \$50,000; 1960 - \$50,000

This estimate is in the same amount as 1959. The Bureau of Land Management has about 200 service structures throughout the Western United States and Alaska which are required for storage of supplies and protection of equipment used in its varied field programs. Such supplies as seed for use in soil conservation activities and for reforestation and materials for fencing, water development and other range improvements are purchased and stored for issuance to projects as required. Equipment for soil and moisture and range improvement work, such as brush land plows, range land drills, oil sprayers and trucks and tankers for fire suppression must be protected from weather and theft. These facilities are generally of light construction and require considerable annual maintenance to keep them in a serviceable condition.

Maint.
Acc. Rds.

JUSTIFICATION

8. Maintenance of Access Roads - 1958 - \$35,000; 1959 - \$254,000; 1960 - \$254,000

This activity will be continued at the same level as 1959. Approximately 558 miles of existing and newly constructed roads in the O and C area of Western Oregon require annual maintenance. Ordinary maintenance of the road system requires repair of culverts and bridges, removal of land slides, maintenance of grade, etc. The amount appropriated for this purpose is reimbursed to the Treasury from receipts from sale of timber which otherwise would be distributed to the O and C Counties. In addition, substantial contributions for maintenance are made by purchasers of Government timber as a condition of timber sale contracts and by timber haulers using the roads under permit.

Weed
Control

JUSTIFICATION

9. Weed Control - 1958 - \$554,058; 1959 - \$1,079,600; 1960 - ~~\$820,900~~ 591,000

This estimate is a decrease of \$258,700 from 1959. Most of the funds in this estimate will be used for the halogeton control program and for the control of host plants of the beet leafhopper in southern Idaho. A relatively small amount will be used in combating other poisonous and noxious plants on Bureau lands.

Field investigations conducted over the past several years have shown the distribution of halogeton in the various States to be as follows:

Estimated Acreage Infested - July 1, 1958

<u>State</u>	<u>BLM Lands</u>	<u>Other Lands</u>	<u>Total</u>
California	54,100	36,160	90,260
Colorado	2,455	1,036	3,491
Idaho	332,950	258,930	591,880
Montana	17,600	14,900	32,500
Nevada	3,727,949	699,450	4,427,399
Oregon	260	40	300
Utah	3,481,501	1,662,074	5,143,575
Wyoming	<u>223,908</u>	<u>90,095</u>	<u>314,003</u>
Total	7,840,723	2,762,685	10,603,408

Halogeton continues to be a serious threat to livestock on range lands supporting heavy stands. Several hundred sheep are killed each year along driveways and other areas of concentration where the plant is abundant. This annual weed also causes extensive damage to range lands where it forms sufficiently dense stands to inhibit the recovery of desirable forage plants. Permanent control is possible only through an improvement of the vegetative cover. It is usually abundant only where the natural vegetation has been extensively depleted. The Bureau's program constitutes, to a large extent, the reseeding and fencing of infested and threatened areas in order to increase the forage cover. Fences are constructed not only to protect reseeded and otherwise treated areas, but to control livestock use to the degree necessary to permit range recovery. Other prominent practices used in this program are contour

furrowing, soil pitting, waterspreading, and brush control. In an effort to limit the spread of the plant, treatment with 2,4-D and other herbicides will be completed on isolated spot infestations and on avenues of spread at the peripheries of general infestations. Such chemical treatment will also be used on areas supporting dense stands which pose a definite livestock hazard. On some small spots, soil sterilization will be practiced.

Accomplishments realized for the major practices during fiscal year 1958, along with anticipated accomplishments during fiscal year 1959 and estimated accomplishments for 1960 are listed in the following table:

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Surveys (acres)	7,140,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Brush Control (acres)	1,700	3,000	3,000
Fencing (miles)	105	175	130
Reseeding (acres)	28,600	61,000	40,000
Weed Control - chemical (acres)	24,700	18,000	16,000
Contouring and pitting (acres)	750	1,500	3,000

The halogeton infestation centers in the tri-state area of northwest Utah, northeast Nevada, and south central Idaho. A major part of the program is conducted in these States. Here the past practice of chemically treating large areas with 2,4-D is being replaced to a considerable extent with practices which will increase the perennial vegetation and supply a larger amount of livestock forage.

Cooperative control operations are maintained with various Federal, State, and County organizations and with private range users and other interested parties. Likewise, a cooperative research program is conducted with Federal and State research agencies to determine more effective means of controlling the plant.

The control of annual host plants of the beet leafhopper on the Snake River Plains in southern Idaho begun in 1959, will be continued in an effort to improve the range and relieve the extensive damage done to agriculture crops, especially beans, by the curly top virus which the leafhopper transmits. An amount of \$250,000 is programmed in 1960 for this purpose.

Over 200,000 acres of Bureau land supports heavy stands of host plants. Control work in 1960 will consist of reseeding to crested wheatgrass of about 35,000 acres of this public land and its fencing for proper livestock use adjustment. This is a cooperative program in which range users, the bean growers, the State of Idaho, and Federal agencies are participating.

A limited amount of work will be completed in controlling range weeds poisonous to livestock where these have become particularly troublesome, and in cooperatively controlling weeds located on Bureau lands where they constitute a source of potential infestation for adjoining lands in other ownerships.

Estimated Obligations by States for Fiscal Year 1960

Arizona	\$	2,000
California		30,000
Colorado		45,000
Idaho		300,000
Montana		15,000
Nevada		121,000
New Mexico		2,000
Oregon		15,000
Utah		200,000
Wyoming		70,000
State Total		<u>800,000</u>
Program Direction		<u>20,900</u>
Total		<u>820,900</u>
		591,000

Gen.
Admin.

JUSTIFICATION

10. General Administration - 1958 - \$1,416,912; 1959 - \$1,496,100; 1960 - ~~\$1,612,200~~ ^{1,531,100}

This estimate is an increase of \$116,100 over 1959. This activity supplies the technical divisions of the Bureau with executive direction, budget and accounting services, including collection and distribution of the Bureau's receipts, personnel and property management and procurement of supplies and equipment. Organizationally, it includes:

1. Office of the Director and Area Administrators
2. Office of Information
3. Management Improvement
4. Administrative Services
5. Budget and Finance
6. Personnel Administration

The following table shows the relation of the amount available for General Administration to the annual definite appropriations for the ten year period 1950 through 1959 and as estimated for fiscal year 1960.

<u>Year</u>	<u>MLR</u>	<u>Const.</u>	<u>Total Appr'ns.</u>	<u>Amount for Gen. Adm.</u>	<u>Gen. Adm. percent of total</u>
1950	\$ 6,586,350	\$ -	\$ 6,586,350	\$ 871,400	13.23
1951	7,087,810	650,000	7,737,810	1,007,000	13.01
1952	10,292,605	700,000	10,992,605	1,135,100	10.32
1953	11,060,000	2,750,000	13,810,000	1,218,000	8.81
1954	11,483,000	2,000,000	13,483,000	1,210,000	8.97
1955	12,263,000	2,500,000	14,763,000	1,232,500	8.34
1956	14,700,000	4,300,000	19,000,000	1,053,100	5.54
1957	18,369,300	4,600,000	22,969,300	1,212,800	5.28
1958	22,000,000	5,480,000	27,480,000	1,374,900	5.00
1959	23,075,000	5,550,000	28,625,000 <u>1/</u>	1,383,900 <u>1/</u>	4.83
(Est) 1960	24,825,000	5,450,000	30,375,000 <u>1/</u>	1,500,000 <u>1/</u>	4.94

It will be noted from the above that through 1959 the appropriations have increased 334.6 percent while the amount available for general administration has increased 58.8 percent.

1/ Includes estimated pay increases.

The considerable expansion in technical program as shown above imposes a greatly expended workload in general administration functions. It becomes more difficult each year to handle the expended workload imposed by the large technical activities without a corresponding increase in general administration funds. The increase here requested will provide for 22 additional positions in the lower clerical grades which must be divided between five operating offices.

JUSTIFICATION

Forecast of Supplemental Appropriation

Management of Lands and Resources

2,500,000
~~\$1,500,000~~

6. Fire Suppression. A supplemental appropriation will be required in 1959 to finance fire fighting costs.

Like last year, expenditures for fire fighting have greatly exceeded the Bureau's average annual cost. Between July 1 and September 30, 1958, over 900 fires have burned over 540,000 acres at a cost of \$1,580,000. A supplemental appropriation will be required to cover the deficit and to provide funds for suppression costs next Spring, which in 1958 amounted to \$471,640.

Construction

Bureau of Land Management

UNION CREEK

CONSTRUCTION

For construction of access roads on or adjacent to the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands; acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands; acquisition of rights-of-way on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, and on Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands and lands in the vicinity of the Fraser River and Indian Creek, Colorado, and lands in the vicinity of Rattlesnake Mountain and Shirley Mountain, Wyoming, and lands in the vicinity of the Lemhi River, Idaho; acquisition and construction of buildings and appurtenant facilities; and construction and maintenance of recreational facilities in Alaska; to remain available until expended, \$4,685,000: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein for construction of access roads on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

*may ask for cut off
on Alaska Rec. program*

and on lands in the vicinity of Powderhorn Creek, Strawberry Creek and Waugh Mountain, Colorado; Lemhi River, Idaho; Gallagher Creek, Your Name Creek and Cottonwood Creek, Montana; Malpois Management Unit, New Mexico; John Day River, Rudio Mountain, Bonanza Unit, and Pine Creek, Oregon; and Shirley Mountain, Wyoming

the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands

McElwain Creek, Gallagher Creek, Your Name Creek, Garnet Range and Cottonwood Creek, Montana; Malpois Management Unit, New Mexico; Elk Creek, Signal Tree, Kilches River, and Holmes Creek, Oregon

~~\$5,450,000~~

5,200,000

on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands

(16 U.S.C. 594; 43 U.S.C. 2; 69 Stat. 374; 70 Stat. 130; Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959.)

Appropriated 1959, \$4,685,000

Estimate 1960, ~~\$5,450,000~~ 5,200,000

CONSTRUCTION

Explanation Relating to Appropriation Language

The 1960 construction program contemplates the construction of access roads and acquisition of rights-of-way on public domain lands other than in areas listed in the 1959 language. Specific areas have been determined and these locations are identified in the 1960 language.

The language which provides for the acquisition of rights-of-way on the O & C and Coos Bay lands is unnecessary since these lands are under the jurisdiction of the Bureau.

In the first proviso it is proposed to insert: "on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands and Coos Bay wagon road grant lands." This is necessary in order to limit the mandatory transfer of road construction funds to the Bureau of Public Roads to funds for construction on the O & C and Coos Bay lands.

Appropriation title: Construction, Bureau of Land Management
 (C. 130 C. & I. c. flush)

Program and Financing

	19 58 actual	19 59 estimate	1960 estimate
<u>Program by activities:</u>			
1. Access roads.....	\$5,750,967	\$5,897,761	\$5,100,000
2. Buildings.....	160,949	459,251	~~250,000~~ 100,000
3. Recreational facilities.....	94,445	111,190	~~100,000~~ 11,190
Total obligations.....	6,006,361	6,468,202	~~5,450,000~~ 5,200,000
<u>Financing:</u>			
Unobligated balance brought forward.....	- 2,309,563	- 1,783,202	.....
Unobligated balance carried forward	1,783,202	.....	.....
<u>Appropriation (new obligational authority).....</u>	5,480,000	4,685,000	~~5,450,000~~ 5,200,000

PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Construction

1. Access roads. - This estimate will continue construction of roads into stands of high value timber on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands in western Oregon. The cost of these roads is reimbursed to the Treasury from the Oregon and California land-grant fund. Similar roads in the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, also in western Oregon, will be constructed. Rights-of-way will be acquired and access roads constructed on public domain lands.
2. Buildings. - Provision is made for construction of buildings to house supplies, equipment, and personnel at isolated locations, principally in connection with fire control measures in Alaska.
3. Recreational facilities. - ~~Under provisions of Public Law 507, 84th Congress, construction of recreational facilities in Alaska will be continued in fiscal year 1960.~~

Form 3a
Approved by
President
15, 1923
October 28,
1947)

Appropriation title: Construction, Bureau of Land Management
(C. 130 C. & I. c. flush)

Object Classification

	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
<u>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</u>			
Total number of permanent positions.....	40	43	~~48~~ 46
Full-time equivalent of all other positions.....	21	16	~~17~~ 12
Average number of all employees.....	61	58	~~65~~ 60
Number of employees at end of year.....	83	80	~~90~~ 84
Average GS grade and salary.....	8.0 \$5,262	7.8 \$5,775	7.7 \$5,795
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	3,577	3,576	3,576
01 Personal services:			
Permanent positions.....	\$240,063	\$245,051	~~258,865~~ ~~\$271,865~~ 52,475
Positions other than permanent.....	69,523	57,135	~~68,500~~ 8,810
Other personal services.....	10,497	7,780	~~7,785~~
Total personal services.....	320,083	309,966	~~320,150~~ ~~348,150~~ 46,000
02 Travel.....	40,628	53,600	~~53,000~~ 3,200
03 Transportation of things.....	8,683	6,200	~~5,200~~ 6,200
04 Communication services.....	5,297	6,700	~~6,600~~ 7,700
05 Rents and utility services.....	339	7,900	~~7,900~~ 2,700
06 Printing and reproduction.....	2,745	2,900	~~2,900~~ 45,800
07 Other contractual services.....	64,403	171,600	~~92,800~~
			80
(Mono cast: 21.4)	(Mono cast: 7.9)	(Mono cast: 7.9)	(Mono cast: 7)

Use in preparing schedules of obligations accounts, including estimates for lump-sum appropriations

pe size:
point,
picas

Appropriation title: Construction, Bureau of Land Management
(C. 130 C. & l. c. flush)

Object Classification - continued

	1958 actual	19 59 estimate	19 60 estimate
08 Supplies and materials.....	\$ 69,838	\$ 88,283	~~35,900~~ ~~\$ 84,500~~
09 Equipment.....	40,355	16,900	~~3,500~~ ~~4,300~~
10 Lands and structures.....	418,336	1,156,829	~~387,000~~ ~~501,000~~
11 Grants, subsidies and contributions.....	12,698	15,700	~~20,200~~ ~~21,500~~
15 Taxes and assessments.....	2,200	2,000	~~1,650~~ ~~2,150~~
Subtotal.....	985,605	1,838,578	~~880,000~~ ~~1,130,000~~
Deduct quarters and subsistence charges.....	100	.....	.....
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	985,505	1,838,578	~~880,000~~ ~~1,130,000~~
 ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
Total number of permanent positions.....	79	63	63
Full-time equivalent of all other positions.....	18	42	44
Average number of all employees.....	87	103	105
Number of employees at end of year.....	95	112	115
(Mono cast: 21.4)	(Mono cast: 7.9)	(Mono cast: 7.9)	(Mono cast: 7)

81

Object Classification - continued

	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
ALLOCATION TO BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - continued			
Average GS grade and salary.....			
Average salary of ungraded positions.....			
01 Personal services:			
Permanent positions.....	\$338,035	\$315,000	\$319,000
Positions other than permanent.....	67,683	167,000	176,000
Other personal services.....	15,946	21,000	24,000
Total personal services.....	421,664	503,000	519,000
02 Travel.....	87,225	100,000	100,000
03 Transportation of things.....	1,735	3,000	3,000
04 Communication services.....	811	1,000	1,200
05 Rents and utility services.....	59,129	70,000	70,000
06 Printing and reproduction.....	2,857	2,000	2,000
07 Other contractual services.....	230,237	250,000	250,000
08 Supplies and materials.....	22,342	50,000	50,000
09 Equipment.....	522	.....	.....
			82
(Mono cast: 21.4)	(Mono cast: 7.9)	(Mono cast: 7.9)	(Mono cast: 7)

Appropriation title: Construction, Bureau of Land Management
(C. 130 C. & I. c. flush)

Object Classification - continued

	19 58 actual	19 59 estimate	19 60 estimate
<u>ALLOCATION TO BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS</u> <u>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - continued</u>			
10 Lands and structures.....	\$4,169,835	\$3,626,624	\$3,300,700
11 Grants, subsidies and contributions.....	25,436	20,500	20,600
15 Taxes and assessments.....	.....	3,500	3,500
Subtotal.....	5,021,793	4,629,624	4,320,000
Deduct quarters and subsistence charges.....	937	.....	.....
Total, Bureau of Public Roads.....	5,020,856	4,629,624	4,320,000
Total obligations.....	6,006,361	6,468,202	~~5,450,000~~ 5,200,000

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point,
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Use in preparing schedules of obligations accompanied by estimates for
lump-sum appropriations

STATEMENT RELATING APPROPRIATION ESTIMATE TO CURRENT APPROPRIATION

<u>Construction</u> (Appropriation title)	<u>Bureau of Land Management</u> (Bureau)	<u>Department of the Interior</u> (Agency)
--	--	---

1958 appropriation		\$5,480,000
1959 budget estimate		<u>4,435,000</u>
1959 appropriation in annual act		4,685,000
Total new obligational authority for 1959		4,685,000

Deductions:

Access roads	\$3,985,000	
Buildings and recreational facilities	<u>350,000</u>	<u>4,335,000</u>
Subtotal (Bureau of Land Management, surveys, reconnaissance and supervision)		350,000

Additions:

Construction projects	4,047,000	
Rights-of-way, purchase of existing roads and rights-of-way, and reconnaissance	440,000	
Location surveys by Bureau of Public Roads	263,000	
Buildings in Alaska	~~250,000~~	4,850,000
Recreational facilities in Alaska	~~100,000~~	~~5,100,000~~
Total estimate for 1960		<u>5,200,000</u>
		<u>5,450,000</u>

STATEMENT RELATING APPROPRIATION ESTIMATE TO CURRENT APPROPRIATION

ANALYSIS BY ACTIVITIES

<u>Activities</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>1960 Estimate</u>
1. Access roads	\$4,335,000	\$3,985,000	\$4,750,000	\$5,100,000
2. Buildings	250,000	250,000	~~250,000~~ 100,000	~~250,000~~ 100,000
3. Recreational facilities	100,000	100,000	~~100,000~~ 100,000	~~100,000~~ 100,000
Total	<u>4,685,000</u>	<u>4,335,000</u>	<u>4,850,000</u> ~~5,100,000~~	<u>5,200,000</u> ~~5,450,000~~

JUSTIFICATION

Appropriation Title

Construction - 1960

5,200,000
~~\$5,450,000~~

This estimate is an increase of \$765,000 over 1959 which will be applied to access roads.

1. Access Roads - 1958 - \$5,750,967; 1959 - \$4,335,000; 1960 - \$5,100,000;

(a) O and C lands - 1958 - \$5,749,120; 1959 - \$4,185,000; 1960 - \$5,000,000

This is an increase of \$815,000 over 1959. This estimate covers construction of access roads to stands of valuable timber on the O and C lands (including 462,697 acres administered by the Forest Service pursuant to Public Law 426). To the end of fiscal year 1958 over 140 miles of primary roads have been graded, more than 100 miles surfaced and 22 bridges constructed. An additional 80 miles and 14 bridges are now under construction and this estimate provides for grading of 49 miles, surfacing 12 miles, and for 12 bridges.

The Bureau's timber inventory program has made it possible to increase the sustained yield and allowable cut from 534.5 MMBF in 1954 to 769.3 MMBF in 1958. It is anticipated that with the completion of the inventory the annual sustained yield may exceed one billion board feet. An adequate system of access roads is essential to the offering of the full allowable cut each year. The recently completed Smith River-Siuslaw River and Quartzville access roads have permitted economical movement of O and C timber to communities and industries which might otherwise have suffered acute economic distress. Because of these roads, competitive interest has been extended to areas where heretofore it had not existed. Further, the roads make substantial contribution to the protection of the area from fire and to other land uses.

It is estimated that an additional 1,000 miles of mainline road construction will be necessary. Construction of access roads from reimbursed funds assures the Government greater returns from sales of O and C timber. It eliminates the necessity of making allowances for construction costs in the appraisals of timber stands served by these roads, and makes the timber equally accessible to all prospective purchasers. Additional revenues accrue for use of the roads to transport privately-owned timber.

Existing legislation provides that the O and C counties shall receive, in lieu of tax payments, up to 75% of the gross revenues on these lands. The O and C counties have recommended that one-third of the amount due them from receipts, or 25% of the total gross receipts, be appropriated for access road construction and maintenance, and reforestation, and reimbursed to the Treasury for funds otherwise payable to them.

Details of the program are given in the following tables:

Table I

Status of Appropriation
Fiscal Years 1951 - 1958

Amount appropriated		<u>\$22,256,000</u>
Transferred to Bureau of Public Roads	\$20,140,000	
Available to Bureau of Land Management	<u>2,116,000</u>	
Obligations fiscal years 1951 - 1958		20,721,392
Bureau of Public Roads	18,966,376	
Bureau of Land Management	<u>1,755,016</u>	
Unobligated balance - June 30, 1958		1,534,608
Bureau of Public Roads	1,173,624	
Bureau of Land Management	<u>360,984</u>	
		<u>22,256,000</u>

Analysis of Obligations for Construction
and Surveys to June 30, 1958

Bureau of Public Roads		
Surveys completed		2,001,501
Construction completed - 141.8 miles; 22 bridges	12,439,783	
Construction in process	<u>4,525,092</u>	<u>16,964,875</u>
Total obligations, Bureau of Public Roads		18,966,376

Table II

1959 Program

Unobligated balance brought forward
 Appropriated
 Amount available

~~\$1,534,608~~
4,185,000
 5,719,608

Programmed:

Bureau of Public Roads:

Surveys

\$ 276,000

Construction - BLM Lands

\$3,653,624

Forest Service Lands

700,000

4,353,624

4,629,624

Bureau of Land Management:

Planning, supervision, reconnaissance

329,000

Rights-of-way and road purchase

760,9841,089,9845,719,608

Total fiscal year 1959

5,719,608

Detail of Construction:

Work in progress

260,264

Bridges (1)

100,000

~~Congdon Creek Grading (Sub-Grade Reinforcement)~~

40,000

~~Smith River Surfacing~~

55,000

~~Cow Creek "B" Sec.~~

721,201

~~Canton Creek Road - grading, 9.3 miles~~

568,000

~~Keno Creek Road - grading, 18.0 miles~~

301,000

~~Rock Creek Road - grading, 5.0 miles~~

150,000

Smith River "D" Sec. - grading, 4.3 miles?

214,000

~~South Fork Alsea - grading, 7.0 miles~~

270,000

Middle Creek - Surfacing, 4.5 miles

288,000

Bridges (8)

231,000

Surfacing and Rock Production

455,159

Total, Bureau of Land Management Lands

3,653,624

Forest Service Lands:

Powers Agnes Road, Dumont Creek-South Umpqua,

East Fork Brice Creek (Survey)

700,000

Total

4,353,624

Table III

1960 Program

Unobligated balance brought forward

Estimated appropriation

\$5,000,0005,000,000

Programmed:

Bureau of Public Roads:

Surveys

\$ 263,000

Construction - BLM Lands \$3,357,000

Forest Service Lands 700,0004,057,000

4,320,000

Bureau of Land Management:

Planning, supervision, reconnaissance

240,000

Rights-of-way and road purchase

440,000

680,000

Total fiscal year 1960

5,000,000

Detail of Construction:

Burnt Mountain "C" Sec. - grading, 9.0 miles

310,000

Deadman Creek - grading, 6.0 miles

413,000

Big River - grading, 4.0 miles

206,000

- Middle Creek - grading, 6.1 miles

413,000

- Galic Creek "C" Sec. - grading, 7.0 miles

444,000

- Goosenec "A" Sec. - grading, 5.0 miles

310,000

- Wolf Creek (Little R.) - grading, 5.0 miles

258,000

- Burnt Mountain "A" Sec. - Surfacing, 7.1 miles

206,000

Bridges - 7

186,000

Culverts - 41

53,000

Surfacing and Rock Production

558,000

Total, Bureau of Land Management Lands

3,357,000

Forest Service Lands:

East Fork Brice Creek Road)

Agnes Road)

700,000

Total

4,057,000

(b) Other lands - 1958 - \$1,847; 1959 - \$150,000; 1960 - \$100,000

The \$100,000 requested for fiscal year 1960 is \$50,000 less than the amount appropriated for 1959.

More than 350 million board feet of mature or overmature and merchantable timber on Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands and public domain lands in the Rocky Mountain areas are currently inaccessible due to lack of roads suitable for log transportation. Rapidly dwindling supplies of available timber and continued demands for forest products have created a market in these areas. However, the lack of roads is adversely affecting the sale of this timber. Many of the timber operators in the Rocky Mountain area have small operations and do not have the capital, equipment or experience necessary to construct roads into Bureau timber isolated from public road systems.

This estimate provides for construction of low standard minimum roads at nominal costs to large contiguous blocks of timber. The Bureau would provide location, clearing, rough grading, and basic drainage, and would require the operator to supply the necessary improvements such as surfacing, etc., as a condition of the sale. The construction of roads to accessible stands of timber which are so constituted as to permit construction by the operator as a condition of sale is not contemplated in this estimate.

The funds requested will provide for purchase of easements and rights-of-way and construction of the following:

Colorado

Powderhorn (Indian Creek), 12 mi grading	\$7,500
Stawberry Creek	5,000
Waugh Mountain	5,500

Idaho

Lemhi River - 10 mi. grading	5,000
------------------------------	-------

Montana

McElwain Creek - Acquire right-of-way	1,500
Gallagher Creek - Acquire right-of-way 2.5 mi. grading	1,750

Montana (continued)

Your Name Creek - right-of-way, 1 mi. grading	\$ 500
Garnet Range - right-of-way	2,500
Cottonwood Creek - right-of- way reconnaissance, 8 mi. grading	1,000
Union Creek - right-of-way	750

New Mexico

Malpois Management Unit-right- of-way, 25 mi. grading	4,000
--	-------

montana - posted properly on the form 4-1466

*@ start of
F. year 4-1488
Report for F.Y. just
started.*

Oregon

CBWR Lands:		Kilches River	\$ 1,250
Weaver Road	\$10,000	Holmes Creek	1,250
Public Domain Lands:			
John Day River	5,000	<u>Wyoming</u>	
Rudio Mountain	10,000	Shirley Mountain,	
Bonanza Unit	20,000	26 mi grading	<u>10,000</u>
Pine Creek	5,000		
Elk Creek	1,250	Total:	100,000
Signal Tree	1,250		

2. Buildings - Alaska - 1958 - \$160,949; 1959 - \$250,000; 1960 - ^{100,000}~~\$250,000~~;

This estimate is for the same amount as appropriated for 1959. It will continue a program of construction of fire control facilities in Alaska at isolated locations or where they cannot be obtained from other sources. This building construction program is an inseparable part of a broader program for fire protection in Alaska. The facilities thus provided are essential to the Bureau's responsibility for protection of resources from fire. The continually increasing population in Alaska and the consequent increased use of public lands requires an effective fire control operation. This has been recognized by the Congress and is reflected in increased appropriations for fire control. Therefore, facilities must be provided to make fire protection efforts productive.

The 1960 programs follows:

McGrath - completion of construction of fire crew barracks	\$10,000
Palmer - combination office-quarters building	38,000
Buffalo Center - fire crew quarters, water and sewer system, heating system, equipment storage and oil house	58,600
Lake Louise - equipment storage, oil house, water-sewer system, power plant and dock facilities	22,800
Paxon - office-quarters building and warehouse-garage	36,200
Manley - warehouse-garage and water and sewer system	16,500
Talkeetna - warehouse-garage, water and sewer systems and power plant	17,400
Northway - warehouse-garage, water and sewer systems, and gas and oil house	17,300
Tanacross - office-quarters, water and sewer systems	16,700
Nulato - warehouse-garage, water and sewer systems	<u>16,500</u>
Total:	250,000

3. Recreational Facilities - 1958 - \$94,445; 1959 - \$100,000; 1960 - ~~\$100,000~~;

Public Law 507, 84th Congress, authorizes the expenditure of \$100,000 a year for five years for development by the Bureau of Land Management of recreational facilities in Alaska. This program was initiated in fiscal year 1957. Through 1958, thirty-six recreational sites had been developed and nine were under construction. Twenty-three projects are programmed for 1959 and twenty-two additional sites will be developed in fiscal year 1960.

Campgrounds, tables, fireplaces, parking areas, and sanitary facilities, as well as the necessary access, are provided under this program.

The sites developed by the Bureau of Land Management will become an integral part of a proposed state park and recreational area system to be administered by the State. Present plans are that the projects constructed by the Bureau of Land Management will be transferred to the State for operation and maintenance. It will be necessary for the Bureau of Land Management to maintain completed projects until they are taken over by the State.

Priority is given to construction of sites along the Alaska, Glenn and Richardson Highways, but it is anticipated that construction will be extended to sites adjacent to new highways being constructed under the 10-year Federal Highway Act.

The facilities provided under this program also serve as aids to fire protection, by channeling campers into specified areas where control measures are more effective. The existence of campgrounds are and will continue to be an important factor in reduction of fire hazards.

Range Improvements

Range Improvements, Bureau of Land Management (Receipt Limitation)

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, as range improvement fees under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of said Act, to remain available until expended.

and the amount
designated for
range improvements
from receipts from
Bankhead-Jones
lands transferred
to the Department
of the Interior
from the Department
of Agriculture,

(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959).

Appropriated 1959, \$686,713

Estimate 1960, \$776,000

Appropriation title:
(C. 180 C. & I. c. flush)

Range Improvements, Bureau of Land Management (Receipt Limitation)

PROGRAM AND FINANCING

	19 58 actual	1959 estimate	19 60 estimate
<u>Program by activities:</u>			
1. Range improvements ~~.....~~ (TOTAL OBLIGATION).....	589,617 ~~\$563,369~~	749,500 ~~\$775,748~~	\$776,000
2. ~~1958 obligations for 1959 program~~	~~26,248~~	~~26,248~~	-----
Total obligations	589,617	749,500	776,000
<u>Financing:</u>			
1959 appropriation available in 1958	~~26,248~~	~~26,248~~	-----
Unobligated balance brought forward	- 202,603 177,832	- 204,080 177,832	- 115,045
Unobligated balance carried forward	~~204,080~~	115,045	115,045
Appropriation (New obligational authority) ...	564,846	686,713	776,000

Use in preparing schedules of obligations accompanying estimates for
lump-sum appropriations

PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Range Improvements, Bureau of Land Management

(Receipt Limitation)

This appropriation is derived from receipts from grazing of livestock on public lands and on Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands transferred from the Department of Agriculture. On public lands the fee from grazing includes a range improvement fee (usually 25%) which is available for range improvements when apporpriated by Congress. On Bankhead-Jones lands transferred under Executive Order 10787 25% of receipts are designated for range imporvements, (43 U.S.C. 315i). The appropriation is distributed as follows:

	1958 Actual	1959 Estimate	1960 Estimate
Public lands	\$564,846	\$686,713	\$726,000
Bankhead-Jones lands	-	-	50,000
Total	\$564,846	\$686,713	\$776,000

Standard Form 3a
Approved by
President
June 15, 1923
and October 28,
1947)

Appropriation title: Range Improvements, Bureau of Land Management (Receipt Limitation)
(C. 180 C. & l. c. flush)

OBLIGATIONS BY OBJECTS

Object classification	19 58 actual	1959 estimate	19 60 estimate
<u>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</u>			
Total number of permanent positions	23	23	23
Full-time equivalent of all other positions	21	21	22
Average number of all employees	43	43	45
Number of employees at end of year	63	63	~~65~~ 63
Average GS grade and salary	5.9 \$ 4,548	6.0 \$ 5,179	6.0 \$ 5,215
Average salary of ungraded positions	\$ 4,737	\$ 4,737	\$ 4,737
01 Personal services:			
Permanent positions	\$110,071	\$119,600	\$120,250
Positions other than permanent	68,662	~~76,280~~ 76,670	~~79,000~~ 78,550
Other personal services	593	~~1,020~~ 630	~~750~~ 1,200
Total personal services	179,326	196,900	200,000
02 Travel	14,882	20,200	22,000
03 Transportation of things	11,474	13,500	14,000
04 Communication services	2,128	3,300	4,400
05 Rents and utility services	1,644	2,300	3,300
06 Printing and reproduction.....	287	300	500
07 Other contractual services	100,911	212,500	220,000
	(Mono cast: 21.4)	(Mono cast: 7.9)	(Mono cast: 7.9)

Use in preparing schedules of obligations accompanying estimates for
lump-sum appropriations

Appropriation title: Range Improvements, Bureau of Land Management (Receipt Limitation)
 (C. 130 O. & l. c. flush)

OBLIGATIONS BY OBJECTS - continued

Object classification	19 58 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
08 Supplies and materials	\$ 188,405	\$ 206,015	\$ 211,700
09 Equipment	28,658	37,500	40,000
10 Lands and structures	43,485	47,000	50,000
11 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	4,578	7,700	7,800
13 Refunds, awards and indemnities	65	-----	-----
15 Taxes and assessments	1,381	2,285	2,300
Total, Bureau of Land Management	577,224	749,500	776,000
<u>ALLOCATION TO BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE</u>			
Average number of all employees	3	-----	-----
Number of employees at end of year	3	-----	-----
01 Personal services: Positions other than permanent	\$ 11,615	-----	-----
07 Other contractual services	39	-----	-----
11 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	739	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	12,393	-----	-----
Total obligations	589,617	749,500	776,000

STATEMENT RELATING APPROPRIATION ESTIMATE TO CURRENT APPROPRIATION

Range Improvements, Bureau of Land
Management (Receipt Limitation)

Bureau of Land Management

Department of the Interior

(Appropriation title)

(Bureau)

(Agency)

1958 Appropriation	\$564,846
1959 Budget estimate	786,000
1959 Appropriation	686,713
1960 Estimate	776,000

JUSTIFICATION

Range Improvements

\$776,000

This is an annual indefinite appropriation derived from grazing fees from public lands in accordance with Sections 3 and 10 of the Taylor Grazing Act (48 Stat. 1269), as amended. The funds are used for rehabilitation and improvement of the public range lands through such measures as reseeding and construction, purchase and maintenance of range improvements, on public lands within and outside of grazing districts.

This estimate represents 25 percent of the estimated receipts from grazing. The appropriation, however, is limited to the prescribed portion of the actual receipts and is available until expended. The increase in the estimate reflects an anticipated increase in grazing fee collections.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase of ~~twenty-eight~~ passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of one aircraft ~~for replacement only~~; purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than those expenditures for reforestation, for construction and operation, and maintenance of access roads, and for acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands, which are reimbursable to the Treasury) shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in section C, title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund": *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated for maintenance of access roads and \$500,000 of the amount appropriated for reforestation on the Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, under the appropriation "Management of lands and resources", shall be reimbursed to the general fund of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of said Act of August 28, 1937.

twenty-three

(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies
Appropriation Act, 1959.)

Allocations Received From Other Accounts

Note. - Obligations incurred under allocations from other accounts are shown in the schedules of the parent appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation."

Permanent

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT - MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

New Obligational Authority:

Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation lands

Appropriated (estimate) 1959, \$2,000		Estimate 1960,	\$	2,000
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Leasing of grazing lands

Appropriated (estimate) 1959, \$1,000		Estimate 1960,	\$	1,000
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Payments to Oklahoma (royalties)

Appropriated (estimate) 1959, \$15,137		Estimate 1960,	\$	15,000
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Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, from receipts,
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands

Appropriated (estimate) 1959, \$70,000		Estimate 1960,	\$	50,000
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Payments to Counties, Oregon and California Grant Lands

Appropriated (estimate) 1959, \$10,975,514		Estimate 1960,	\$	12,000,000
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Payments to States (grazing fees)

Appropriated (estimate) 1959, \$804		Estimate 1960,	\$	800
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Payments to States (proceeds of sales)

Appropriated (estimate) 1959, \$174,754		Estimate 1960,	\$	228,000
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Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands
outside grazing districts

Appropriated (estimate) 1959, \$175,981		Estimate 1960,	\$	200,000
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT - MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

New Obligational Authority - continued

Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts

Appropriated (estimate) 1959, \$221,290

Estimate 1960, \$ 257,600

Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous

Appropriated (estimate) 1959, \$3,190

Estimate 1960, \$ 5,000

Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act

Appropriated (estimate) 1959, ~~\$38,800,000~~ ^{38,300,000}

Estimate 1960, \$ ~~42,900,000~~ ^{43,275,000}

Payments to Territory of Alaska, income and proceeds, Alaska school lands

Appropriated (estimate) 1959, \$15,000

~~Estimate 1960, \$ 15,000~~

Payments to Alaska, Coal leases

Appropriated (estimate) 1959, \$110,000

Estimate 1960, \$ 110,000

Total new obligational authority (estimate) 1959, ~~50,564,670~~ ^{50,064,670}

Estimate 1960, ~~55,784,400~~ ^{56,144,400}

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5, 1923
October 28,
47)

Appropriation title: Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations, Bureau of Land Management
(C. 180 C. & I. c. flush)

PROGRAM AND FINANCING

	19 58 actual	19 59 estimate	19 60 estimate
<u>Program by activities:</u>			
1. Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation lands	\$ 1,258	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
2. Leasing of grazing lands	652	1,135	1,000
3. Payments to Oklahoma (royalties)	9,433	15,137	15,000
4. Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, from receipts, Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands	23,682	70,000	50,000
5. Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands	10,105,664	10,975,514	12,000,000
6. Payments to States (grazing fees)	583	804	800
7. Payments to States (proceeds of sales)	198,082	174,754	228,000
8. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts	186,583	175,981	200,000
9. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts	174,639	221,290	257,600
10. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous	3,272	3,190	5,000
11. Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act	32,168,619	~~38,800,000~~ 38,300,000	~~42,900,000~~ 43,275,000
12. Payments to Territory of Alaska, income and proceeds, Alaska school lands	13,541	15,000	~~15,000~~
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ump-sum appropriations

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-35804-4

Appropriation title:
(C. 130 C. & I. c. flush)

Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations, Bureau of Land Management

PROGRAM AND FINANCING

	19 ⁵⁸ actual	19 ⁵⁹ estimate	19 ⁶⁰ estimate
<u>Program by activities - continued</u>			
13. Payments to Alaska, coal leases	\$ 43,068	\$ 110,000	\$ 110,000
Total obligations	42,929,076	~~50,064,805~~ 50,064,805	~~56,144,400~~ 56,144,400
<u>Financing:</u>			
Unobligated balance brought forward	- 79	- 135	-----
Unobligated balance carried forward	135	-----	-----
New obligational authority	42,929,132	~~50,064,670~~ 50,064,670	~~56,144,400~~ 56,144,400
<u>New Obligational authority:</u>			
"Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation lands"	1,258	2,000	2,000
"Leasing of grazing lands"	700	1,000	1,000
"Payments to Oklahoma (royalties)"	9,433	15,137	15,000
"Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, from receipts, Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands"	23,632	70,000	50,000
"Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands"	10,105,664	10,975,524	12,000,000
"Payments to States (grazing fees)"	583	804	800
"Payments to States (proceeds of sales)"	198,082	174,754	220,000

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Appropriation title:
(C. 130 C. & I. c. flush)

Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations, Bureau of Land Management

PROGRAM AND FINANCING

New obligational authority - continued	19 ⁵⁸ actual	19 ⁵⁹ estimate	19 ⁶⁰ estimate
"Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts"	\$ 186,583	\$ 175,981	\$ 200,000
"Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts"	174,639	221,290	257,600
"Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous".....	3,272	3,190	5,000
"Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act."	32,168,619	~~38,300,000~~ ~~38,300,000~~	~~43,275,000~~ ~~42,900,000~~
"Payments to Territory of Alaska, income and proceeds, Alaska school lands	13,541	15,000	~~15,000~~
"Payments to Alaska, coal leases"	43,063	110,000	110,000
Appropriation	42,929,132	~~50,564,670~~ 50,064,670	~~55,784,400~~ 56,144,400

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PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

1. Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation lands. -- A portion of the receipts from timber sales on public lands set aside for reclamation purposes is used to cover the cost of sales (41 Stat. 202; 53 Stat. 1196).
2. Leasing of grazing lands. -- State, county, and privately owned grazing lands that are intermingled with public grazing lands are managed on a leased basis within the limits of receipts from such arrangements (43 U.S.C. 315m).
3. Payments to Oklahoma (royalties). -- The State of Oklahoma is paid $37\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the Red River oil and gas royalties in lieu of State and local taxes on Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribal funds (42 Stat. 1448), to be used for construction and maintenance of public roads and support of public schools (44 Stat. 740).
4. Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, from receipts, Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands. -- Out of receipts from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in Oregon, payments in lieu of taxes are made to Coos and Douglas Counties for common schools, roads, highways, bridges, and port districts (53 Stat. 753-754).
5. Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands. -- Fifty percent of the receipts of the Oregon and California land-grant fund, plus the unearmarked portion of an additional 25%, are paid the counties in which the lands are situated, to be used as other county funds (39 Stat. 218).
6. Payments to States (grazing fees). -- The States are paid $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of the fees from each grazing district on Indian lands ceded to the United States within the State's boundaries (43 U.S.C. 315j).
7. Payments to States (proceeds of sales). -- The States are paid 5 % of the net proceeds from sale of public land and public land products (31 U.S.C. 711).
8. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts. -- The States are paid 50 % of the grazing fee receipts from public domain lands outside grazing districts (43 U.S.C. 315i, 315m).

9. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts. -- The States are paid $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of grazing-fee receipts from grazing district lands within their boundaries (43 U.S.C. 315b, 315i).

10. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous. -- The States are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing-fee receipts from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts when payment is not feasible on a percentage basis (43 U.S.C. 315).

11. Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act. -- ~~The States and Alaska are paid~~ *ALASKA IS PAID 90% AND OTHER STATES* $37\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the receipts from bonuses, royalties, and rentals resulting from development of mineral resources under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191), and from leases of potash deposits (30 U.S.C. 285), on public lands.

12. Payments to Territory of Alaska, income and proceeds, Alaska school lands. -- Alaska is paid the income derived from sale of timber and disposition of lands or minerals on public lands reserved for school and other educational purposes (38 Stat. 1214; 53 Stat. 1243; 48 U.S.C. 353). *THIS ACT. WILL BE DISCONTINUED IN 1960 AS THE NEW STATE WILL ASSUME ADMINISTRATION OF THE LANDS.*

13. Payments to Alaska, coal leases. -- Alaska is paid 90% of all net profits from operation of Government mines, and all bonuses, royalties, and rentals under coal leases as provided by law (71 Stat. 282).

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15, 1923
October 28,
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Appropriation title: Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations, Bureau of Land Management
(C. 130 C. & L. c. flush)

OBLIGATIONS BY OBJECTS

	19 58 actual	19 59 estimate	1960 estimate
05 Rents and utility services	\$ 652	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
07 Other contractual services	1,258	2,000	2,000
11 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	42,927,166	~~50,561,805~~ 50,061,805	~~55,781,400~~ 56,141,400
Total obligations	42,929,076	~~50,564,805~~ 50,064,805	~~55,784,400~~ 56,144,400

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Use in preparing schedules of obligations and lump-sum appropriations

JUSTIFICATION

Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation lands

Appropriated 1959 (Estimate)	\$2,000
Estimate 1960	2,000

The cost of making and administering timber sales by the Bureau of Land Management on Reclamation withdrawn lands is refunded to the Bureau of Land Management from timber sale receipts (41 Stat. 202; 53 Stat. 1196).

JUSTIFICATION

Leasing of grazing lands, Bureau of Land Management (receipt limitation)

Appropriated 1959 (Estimate)	\$1,000
Estimate 1960	1,000

The Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into leases for the rental of grazing lands with States, counties, or private parties when the leasing of such lands will promote the orderly use of grazing district lands and aid in conserving the forage resources of the public lands therein. Under the Act, rentals paid the lessors may not exceed the grazing fees paid the United States for grazing privileges on the land.

JUSTIFICATION

Payments to Oklahoma (royalties),
Bureau of Land Management (receipts limitation)

Appropriated 1959 (Estimate)	\$15,137
Estimate 1960	15,000

The joint resolution of Congress approved June 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 740), provides for payment to the State of Oklahoma of $37\frac{1}{2}$ percent of oil and gas royalties received from the south half of the Red River, Oklahoma. The payment is in lieu of all State and local taxes upon Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribal funds received from such lands under the Act of March 4, 1923 (42 Stat. 1448), and is to be used by the State for the construction and maintenance of public roads, or for the support of public schools, or other institutions of learning.

JUSTIFICATION

Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, from receipts,
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands

Appropriated 1959 (Estimate)	\$70,000
Estimate 1960	50,000

Not to exceed 75 percent of the receipts in any one year from the Coos Bay wagon road grant lands in Oregon are for payment annually, in lieu of taxes, to Coos and Douglas Counties, as provided in the Act of February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1179), and the Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753-754).

JUSTIFICATION

Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands

Appropriated 1959 (Estimate)	\$10,975,514
Estimate 1960	12,000,000
Increase	1,024,486

In accordance with Title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), 75 percent of the moneys deposited in the Oregon and California land grant fund is paid to the counties in which the revested lands are situated.

However, the Construction appropriation in the Bureau of Land Management section of the Interior Department Appropriation Act 1959, Public Law 85-439, provides that the amount appropriated for construction of access roads in the O and C area shall be made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land grant fund. Also reimbursable is the amount included for maintenance of access roads and \$500,000 of the amount appropriated for reforestation on the Oregon and California Railroad grant lands under the appropriation "Management of lands and resources."

The increase in timber receipts from this source will result in a greater distribution to the counties.

JUSTIFICATION

Payments to States (grazing fees) Bureau of Land Management

Appropriated 1959 (Estimate)	\$804
Estimate 1960	800

Section 11 of the Act of June 28, 1934 (43 U.S.C 315j) provides that 33 1/3 per centum of all grazing fees received from each grazing district on Indian lands ceded to the United States for disposition under the public land laws, be paid to the State in which said lands are situated.

JUSTIFICATION

Payments to States (proceeds of sales), Bureau of Land Management (receipt limitation)

Appropriated 1959 (Estimate)	\$174,754
Estimate 1960	228,000
Increase	53,246

This appropriation is made to fulfill the Government's obligation to the States under various Acts of Congress, which provide that 5 per centum of the proceeds of sales of public lands and various materials therefrom, after deducting all the expenses incident to sale, shall be paid to the States for education or for making roads and improvements.

The increase reflects anticipated increase in receipts.

JUSTIFICATION

Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc.,
public lands outside grazing districts, Bureau of Land Management

Appropriated 1959 (Estimate)	\$175,981
Estimate 1960	200,000
Increase	24,019

Payments are made to States of 50 per centum of moneys received as grazing fees from public lands outside grazing districts, under the provisions of section 15 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315i, 315m).

The increase reflects anticipated increase in receipts.

JUSTIFICATION

Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc.,
public lands within grazing districts,
Bureau of Land Management

Appropriated 1959 (Estimate)	\$221,290
Estimate 1960	257,600
Increase	36,310

Under the provisions of section 3 of the Act of June 28, 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315b), twelve and one-half percent of receipts from grazing fees from public lands within grazing districts is paid to States in which the lands are situated.

The increase reflects anticipated increase in receipts.

JUSTIFICATION

Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc.,
public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous
Bureau of Land Management

Appropriated 1959 (Estimate)	\$3,190
Estimate 1960	5,000

Under the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, this appropriation is provided for payment to States of amounts received from grazing fees on miscellaneous lands within grazing districts which are not susceptible to a standardized and uniform distribution on a percentage basis. (43 U.S.C. 315).

JUSTIFICATION

Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act

Appropriated 1959 (Estimate)	~~38,300,000~~ ~~\$38,800,000~~
Estimate 1960	~~43,275,000~~ ~~42,900,000~~
Increase	~~4,975,000~~ ~~4,100,000~~

This is an appropriation for payment to States of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of receipts from bonuses, royalties, and rentals under the provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191), and $37\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of receipts from bonuses, royalties, and rentals from leases of potash deposits under the Act of February 7, 1927, (30 U.S.C. 285).

The increase requested for 1960 is based on anticipated increase in the total receipts from these sources.

JUSTIFICATION

Payments to Territory of Alaska,
income and proceeds, Alaska school lands

Appropriated 1959 (Estimate)	\$15,000
Estimate 1960	~~15,000~~

This appropriation provides for the payment of the entire proceeds or income received by the United States from sale of timber and disposition of the lands or the minerals therein from sections 16 and 36 in each township to the Territorial Treasurer for the support of common schools, and the proceeds derived from section 33 in each township in the Tanana Valley for the support of a territorial Agricultural College and School of Mines. (38 Stat. 1214; 53 Stat. 1243; 48 U.S.C. 353).

JUSTIFICATION

Payments to Alaska, coal leases Bureau of Land Management

Appropriated 1959 (Estimate)	\$110,000
Estimate 1960	110,000

This appropriation provides for 90 percent of all net profits from operation of Government mines, and all bonuses, royalties, and rentals under coal leases as provided by law, to be paid to Alaska (71 Stat. 282).

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15, 1923
October 28,
1947)

Appropriation title: Advances and Reimbursements, Bureau of Land Management
(C. 130 C. & I. c. flush)

Program and Financing

	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
<u>Program by activities:</u>			
1. Replacement of personal property sold	\$ 34,872	\$ 49,600	\$ 50,000
2. Miscellaneous services to other accounts	528,934	615,400	618,000
Total obligations	563,806	665,000	668,000
<u>Financing:</u>			
Advances and reimbursements from--			
Other accounts	411,897	497,300	498,000
Non-Federal sources [64 STAT. 418; 40 USC 481(c); 72 STAT. 156]	151,909	167,700	170,000
Total financing	563,806	665,000	668,000

Note--Reimbursements from non-Federal sources above are from copying fees (64 Stat. 418), from the proceeds of sale of personal property (40 U.S.C. 481(c)), and from contributions for cadastral surveys (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959).

	1958 actual	19 59 estimate	19 60 estimate
Average number of all employees	59	65	65
Number of employees at end of year	0	0	0
01 Personal services: Positions other than permanent	\$257,041	\$311,775	\$312,000
02 Travel	69,623	94,200	95,000
03 Transportation of things	1,400	2,500	2,700
04 Communication services	569	700	900
06 Printing and reproduction.....	38,051	37,300	38,000
07 Other contractual services	98,224	102,125	102,000
08 Supplies and materials	58,892	67,950	69,200
09 Equipment	12,216	27,100	27,000
10 Lands and structures	13,030	-----	-----
11 Grants subsidies and contributions	13,165	19,250	19,000
15 Taxes and assessments	1,595	2,100	2,200
Total obligations	563,806	665,000	668,000
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Appropriation title: Advances and Reimbursements, Bureau of Land Management
(C. 180 C. & l. c. flush)

BUDGET AUTHORIZATIONS, EXPENDITURES AND BALANCES

	19 58 actual	19 59 estimate	19 60 estimate
<u>Budget Authorizations Available</u>			
Advances and reimbursements (funds provided by operations)	\$563,806	\$665,000	\$668,000
<u>Expenditures and Balances</u>			
Funds applied to operations	563,806	665,000	668,000
<u>Effect on Budget Expenditures</u>			
Funds applied to operations	563,806	665,000	668,000
Funds provided by operations	563,806	665,000	668,000
Net effect on budget expenditures out of receipts and balances of the fund	-----	-----	-----

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Use in preparing schedules of obligations accompanied by lump-sum appropriations

Trust Funds

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Contributed funds, Bureau of Land Management

Appropriated (estimate) 1959, \$500,000

Estimate 1960, \$500,000

Expenses, public survey work

Appropriated (estimate) 1959, \$ 25,000

Estimate 1960, \$ 25,000

Trustee funds, Alaska townsites, Bureau of Land Management

Appropriated (estimate) 1959, \$ 25,000

Estimate 1960, \$ 25,000

Total (estimate) 1959, \$550,000

Estimate 1960, \$550,000

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5, 1923
October 28,
(7)

Appropriation title: Bureau of Land Management Trust Funds
(C. 130 C. & I. c. flush)

PROGRAM AND FINANCING

	19 58 actual	19 59 estimate	19 60 estimate
<u>Program by activities:</u>			
1. Contributed funds.....	\$ 387,140	\$ 550,000	\$ 550,000
2. Expenses, public survey work.....	30,426	30,000	30,000
3. Trustee funds, Alaska townsites.....	27,804	30,000	30,000
Total obligations.....	445,370	610,000	610,000
<u>Financing:</u>			
Unobligated balance brought forward.....	376,623	511,686	451,686
Receipts:			
Contributed funds.....	532,831	500,000	500,000
Expenses, public survey work.....	24,747	25,000	25,000
Trustee funds, Alaska townsites.....	22,855	25,000	25,000
Unobligated balance carried forward.....	- 511,686	- 451,686	- 391,686
Total financing.....	445,370	610,000	610,000

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PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

1. Contributed funds.-- Users of the Federal range contribute funds toward administration and protection of grazing districts and for construction and maintenance of range improvements. Contributions are also received for making surveys and for maintenance of access roads (43 U.S.C. 315h, 315i, 775).
2. Expenses, public survey work.-- Advances are made by individuals to pay the cost incident to surveys of lands requested by them (31 U.S.C. 711; 43 U.S.C. 759, 761, and 887; Comp. Gen. Dec. of August 31, 1931; 48 Stat. 1224-1236).
3. Trustee funds, Alaska townsites.-- Amounts received from sale of Alaska town lots are available for expenses incident to the maintenance and sale of townsites (31 U.S.C. 725s; Comp. Gen. Dec. of November 18, 1935).

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5, 1923
October 28,
17)

Appropriation title: Bureau of Land Management Trust Funds
(C. 130 C. & l. c. flush)

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION

	19 58actual	19 59 estimate	19 60 estimate
<u>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</u>			
Average number of all employees.....	13	16	16
Number of employees at end of year.....	11	14	14
01 Personal services: Positions other than permanent.....	\$ 63,445	\$ 85,000	\$ 85,000
02 Travel.....	7,301	10,000	10,000
03 Transportation of things.....	1,046	2,000	2,200
04 Communication services.....	189	200	300
05 Rents and utility services.....	500	500	500
06 Printing and reproduction.....	445	500	700
07 Other contractual services.....	125,104	120,000	145,000
Services performed by other agencies.....	10,435	5,000	-
08 Supplies and materials.....	81,157	85,000	77,500
09 Equipment.....	2,733	5,000	15,000
10 Lands and structures.....	8,486	10,000	37,000
11 Grants, subsidies and contributions.....	157	200	200
13 Refunds, awards, and indemnities.....	2,714	19,593	50,000
15 Taxes and assessments.....	1,002	1,600	1,600
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	304,714	344,593	425,000
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5, 1923
October 28,
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Appropriation title: Bureau of Land Management Trust Funds
(C. 130 C. & I. c. flush)

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION

	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
<u>ALLOCATION TO BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS</u> <u>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE</u> <u>FROM CONTRIBUTED FUNDS</u>			
Total number of permanent positions.....	8	22	22
Full-time equivalent of all other positions.....	1	4	5
Average number of all employees.....	7	26	27
Number of employees at end of year.....	8	29	30
Average GS grade and salary.....			
01 Personal Services:			
Permanent positions.....	\$ 34,970	\$ 128,800	\$ 132,000
Positions other than permanent.....	5,890	19,300	22,000
Other personal services.....	942	1,400	2,000
Total personal services.....	41,802	149,500	156,000
02 Travel.....	1,516	3,000	3,000
03 Transportation of things.....	113	200	200
04 Communication services.....	61	100	75
05 Rents and utility services.....	1,553	6,600	7,000
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Use in preparing schedules of obligations accounts, giving estimated lump-sum appropriations

Appropriation title: Bureau of Land Management Trust Funds
(C. 130 C. & l. c. flush)

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION

	19 58 actual	19 59 estimate	19 60 estimate
<u>ALLOCATION TO BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS</u> <u>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - continued</u>			
07 Other contractual services.....	\$ 19,385	\$ 48,000	\$ 50,000
08 Supplies and materials.....	13,941	15,000	18,000
09 Equipment.....	13	.....	.....
10 Lands and structures.....	59,616	34,207	.....
11 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	2,656	8,400	8,600
15 Taxes and assessments.....	.....	400	400
Subtotal.....	140,656	265,407	243,275
Deduct portion of foregoing obligations originally charged to object class 10.....	.....	.....	58,275
Total, Bureau of Public Roads.....	140,656	265,407	185,000
Total obligations.....	445,370	610,000	610,000

JUSTIFICATION

Contributed funds, Bureau of Land Management

Appropriated 1959 (Estimate)	\$500,000
Estimate 1960	500,000

The Bureau of Land Management program for rehabilitation of the public domain range lands receives tangible support from funds contributed by range users. Contributions also are received for surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands. Loggers hauling over access roads constructed by the Bureau of Land Management contribute funds towards maintenance of those roads.

JUSTIFICATION

Expenses, public survey work

Appropriated 1959 (Estimate)	\$ 25,000
Estimate 1960	25,000

The Bureau of Land Management surveys mineral claims at the request of claimants who deposit funds to cover the cost.

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D-553A, Building 50
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JUSTIFICATION

Trustee funds, Alaska townsites, Bureau of Land Management

Appropriated 1959 (Estimate)	\$ 25,000
Estimate 1960	25,000

Funds received by the townsite trustee are deposited into this account and are then available to defray the cost of maintenance and sale of townsites.

JUSTIFICATION

Alaska townships, Bureau of Land Management

BLM Library
D-553A, Building 50
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P. O. Box 25047
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Appropriated ()

Estimate 1980

Funds received by the township trustee are deposited into this
available to defray the cost of maintenance and sale of townships.

Form 1279-3
(June 1984)

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